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CICERO: IN CATILINAM I.

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LONDON : W. B. CLIVE

University Tutorial Press Ltd.

HIGH ST., NEW OXFORD ST., W.C.

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DEC 4 1958

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY THE UNIVERSITY TUTORIAL PRESS LD. AT THE
BURLINGTON PRESS, FOXTON, NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. **Marcus Tullius Cicero**, the greatest of Roman orators, was born near Arpinum in 106 B.C. His family was of equestrian rank, but had never held any office in Rome. Cicero was accordingly a *novus homo*, and his struggle to obtain the praetorship and consulship was on that account made harder. He was sent while still a young lad to Rome, and there studied under the best masters, such as Archias. In B.C. 91 he assumed the *toga virilis*, and then attended the lectures of orators and lawyers. He was entrusted by his father to the special care of Mucius Scaevola, the Augur, from whose side he hardly ever departed. At that time one of the easiest methods of obtaining fame and success was by means of oratory, and as Cicero had a natural talent for this art, he cultivated it in preference to devoting himself to a military life. However, he served, as was usual with young Romans who aspired to public office, one campaign, and this happened to be in the Social War (89 B.C.) under Cn. Pompeius Strabo (the father of Pompeius the Great). For the next six years he took no part in public affairs, but devoted his time to the study of rhetoric and the various schools of philosophy; from Phaedrus he learned the Epicurean system, from Philo that of the New Academy, and from Diodōtus that of the Stoics.

The first of his extant speeches is that *Pro. P. Quinctio*, which was delivered in 81 B.C. Next year, in a criminal trial, he defended Sextus Roscius, whose real accuser was Chrysogōnus, the powerful freedman of Sulla. It was bold in Cicero to undertake this defence and thereby

to risk the anger of Sulla, but his boldness was equalled by his eloquence, and his success on this occasion placed him at once amongst the best orators of the day. Ill-health obliged him to retire to Rhodes and Athens, where he continued his study of rhetoric and philosophy for two years, returned to Rome in 77 B.C., and was elected quaestor for the year 75 B.C. He served this office at Lilybaeum in Sicily, and acquired golden opinions from the natives through his integrity, impartiality, and self-denial. In 74 B.C. he returned to Rome, and again devoted himself to his profession as an advocate. In 70 B.C. he undertook the impeachment of Verres, who was charged by the Sicilians with having been guilty of misgovernment, oppression, and extortion when pro-praetor in Sicily, 73-71 B.C. Hortensius, the consul-elect for the following year, was Verres' advocate, and on behalf of his client was anxious that the trial should be delayed until the next year, when the presiding Praetor would be more favourably disposed to the defendant. Cicero frustrated this attempt by getting his evidence ready in half the time allowed, and by opening his case very briefly and proceeding at once to the examination of his witnesses. The result of Cicero's onslaught was that Verres departed at once into exile without even attempting a defence.

In politics Cicero was a fairly consistent member of the Senatorial party, or party of the Nobles (*Optimātes*); the opposition was the Democratic party, or party of the People, and there were numbers of disappointed men of all ranks of society ready for revolution in any form if they could find a leader. Cicero was Curule Aedile 69 B.C., Praetor 66 B.C.—in this year he advocated the *Lex Manilia*, giving to Pompeius the conduct of the war against Mithradātes—and Consul 63 B.C. The revolutionary movement had by this time taken the form of a widespread conspiracy; its members were of every class, even senators and consulars; it had branches in many Italian towns; its object was to overthrow the government of the Senate by violence and substitute a Democratic government; and from the name of its leader, it was known as the Catilinarian conspiracy. Its first step was to be the assassination of Cicero; but the

latter by means of spies kept himself informed of all its movements, and at the close of 63 B.C. suddenly arrested the leading conspirators. A few days later he had them executed (although as Roman citizens they were exempt from such punishment), and the remainder, attempting to carry out their plans by force of arms, were defeated at Pistoria, in Northern Etruria, where Catilina fell. The surviving conspirators fled to the provinces, and in particular to Greece. For his services on this occasion Cicero received extraordinary marks of honour, including the title of *Pater Patriae*.

In 60 B.C. the Democratic party found leaders in Caesar, Pompeius (recently returned triumphant from the war in Asia), and Crassus; these formed the coalition known as the First Triumvirate. They determined to get rid of Cicero, who was too good an Optimate to please them; and they employed for the purpose P. Clodius, an unprincipled Democrat, and a Tribune of the year 58 B.C. Clodius drew attention to the illegality of the execution of the Catilinarians, overawed both Senate and Consuls by the violence of his attitude and the presence of his armed partisans, and ultimately compelled Cicero to go into banishment. In the next year Pompeius quarrelled with Clodius, and to spite him procured the recall of Cicero (57 B.C.), who, his political activity being crippled by the Triumvirate, devoted his eloquence to the defence of his friends. In 56 B.C. he delivered his speech *Pro Sestio*, in 54 B.C. the *Pro Plancio*, and in 52 B.C. the *Pro Milone*. In 55 B.C. he was admitted to the College of Augurs; and in 51 B.C. he acted as Governor of the province of Cilicia, where he conducted with success some small military operations.

About this time Pompeius came over from the side of Caesar to that of the Senate; and accordingly, when Caesar marched upon Rome, 49 B.C., Cicero, after some hesitation, joined Pompeius; but subsequently, after the battle of Pharsalia in 48 B.C., he was reconciled to Caesar. After the death of Caesar, 44 B.C., an open rupture ensued between him and Antonius, and Cicero gave vent to his anger and indignation in the famous *Philippic Orations*, fourteen speeches, the finest and most renowned of which is

the second. From the beginning of 43 B.C. until the end of April, Cicero was in the height of his glory, but before the end of that year, in the proscription that followed upon the formation of the Second Triumvirate, Cicero's name was, on the suggestion of Antonius, put in the list of those doomed to summary destruction. Soldiers were immediately sent in pursuit, and although his attendants wished to offer resistance, Cicero forbade them, and surrendered to his pursuers, by whom he was killed.

In the foregoing sketch no mention has been made of Cicero's numerous and important works on rhetoric and philosophy. His activity in this direction begins from his exile in 57 B.C.; in 55 B.C. he produced the *De Oratore*, in 54-51 B.C. the *De Re Publica*, and in 52 B.C. the *De Legibus*. This period of activity was followed by five years (51 to 46 B.C.) of comparative rest, but in 46 B.C. he wrote the *Hortensius* or *De Philosophia*, a treatise now lost, in addition to the *Partitiones Oratoriae*, the *Brutus* or *De Claris Oratoribus*, and the *Orator*. During the years 45 and 44 B.C. he wrote the *De Consolatione*, on the occasion of the death of his daughter Tullia; the *Academica*, an account of the new Academic Philosophy, which maintained that there was no such thing as certainty—we must be content with probability; the *Disputationes Tusculanae*, treating of happiness and morality; the *De Natura Deorum*, the *De Divinatione* (on the subject whether gods communicate with men by means of augury, etc.), the *Cato Maior* or *De Senectute*, the *De Amicitia*, the *De Fato* (an account of Fate and Freewill), the *Paradoxa* (an account of certain paradoxical opinions of the Stoics), the *De Officiis*, a treatise on duty, and the *De Finibus*, on the Highest Good.

So far we have dealt with Cicero's speeches and his rhetorical and philosophical works. We must also mention (1) his *Letters*, of which he wrote a vast number, and of which nearly 800 are preserved; (2) his *Poetical Works*, which were very poor in quality though not small in quantity—his chief poem was written on the subject of his consulship; and (3) his *Historical and Miscellaneous Works*, e.g. a prose account of his consulship, an account of his policy immediately previous to his consulship, etc.

§ 2. **Sketch of Roman History.**—From the first days of the Republic, when Rome was a small city with but a few square miles of territory, it was recognised as the main feature of the constitution that the government of the state should be jointly in the hands of people, magistrates, and Senate. The magistrates were on their election entrusted by the people with the task of carrying on the administration from year to year, and usually there was no interference with their jurisdiction; still the people was the ultimate source of power, and could make its will felt by passing laws when assembled in its comitia. The Senate's duty consisted in discussing such matters as were laid before it by the chief magistrates, and in giving advice about the course which seemed best under the circumstances, but it could not compel the magistrates to adopt any mode of action that was distasteful to them: it could only demand that its advice should not be dismissed without due consideration. When the territory of Rome expanded beyond its early narrow limits, and began to extend over Italy, the old theory of the constitution was lost sight of, and the Senate, which consisted for the most part of ex-magistrates, and so included many men of great experience in administration, assumed more and more power; for the people, besides being incompetent to decide on the spur of the moment difficult questions of home and foreign policy, could not often make the long journey to the capital, and the magistrates grew continually more averse to act in opposition to the experienced council of which they would one day themselves be members. Thus the Senate became supreme, and for many years it justified its usurped authority by the combined prudence and vigour of its action. By its energy and patriotism it carried the nation triumphantly through the dangerous struggle with Pyrrhus (280—275 B.C.), and the still more dangerous and exhausting conflict with Hannibal (218—202 B.C.), and the credit which these successes brought gave additional strength to its rule. In the fifty years which followed upon the second Punic war, and which are known as the "first period of foreign conquest," many brilliant victories were won, and the dominions of Rome spread far and wide outside

Italy. Philip and Perseus of Macedonia were defeated respectively at Cynoscephalæ (197 B.C.) and Pydna (168 B.C.) in the second and third Macedonian wars, and the empire that was once ruled by Alexander the Great sank into a province of Rome. Antiochus of Syria lost the battle of Magnesia to Scipio, the conqueror of Hannibal, and was deprived of one-half of his empire, 190 B.C. Greece was reduced to subjection after its great town Corinth had been taken and sacked, 146 B.C.; and in the same year Carthage, a still more powerful centre of commerce, was razed to the ground after a desperate resistance. During all these years scarce a whisper was heard against the Senate; and yet its period of greatness was over, and there only remained to it perpetual conflict with people, magistrates, and army. For the great conquests proved its ruin: in the first place, as the empire expanded, the Senate could no longer exercise efficient control over the generals and armies which it sent out to distant provinces; secondly, the senators themselves were not simple honest citizens, as they had been in earlier times, but were ready to enrich themselves by every unjust means at the expense of those whom they governed; and thirdly, in consequence of the great wealth that flowed to Rome from the conquered peoples, the farmers and labourers left the country districts and flocked to the capital to sell their votes and break out into riot if their demands were not gratified. In 133 B.C., when Tiberius Gracchus made the first attack upon the Government, there were some two thousand families, senatorial and equestrian, who grew rich by the plunder of the provincials, while the rest of the citizens were in a poverty from which there seemed no release. Tiberius fell, but the fight was continued by his brother Gaius (121 B.C.), Saturninus (100 B.C.), and other reformers as gallant and as ill-fated. The Senate resisted with the usual tenacity of an oligarchy: sometimes it lost ground, but never for long, and when the struggle had gone on for half a century, Sulla, its great champion, returned at the head of his victorious troops from a war against Mithridates of Pontus (87—84 B.C.). The constitution which he framed was a subversion of that early theory which has been mentioned above, for he placed the

Senate in the real possession of the government by diminishing the powers of the magistrates—especially of the tribunes who had taken the chief part in the attack on the Senate—and he only allowed the people to pass laws in the comitia subject to restrictions. Such enactments were resented by the democrats—the party of the Gracchi and Saturninus: but in addition to this source of hostility, the confiscations and proscriptions of Sulla himself were the cause of lasting discontent. Throughout Italy, but especially in Etruria, he had ejected whole communities to make way for his veterans, though these old soldiers had little taste for the monotony of agricultural life, and longed for fresh campaigns. During the troubles of the Sullan dictatorship many nobles had lost and made fortunes; and they were willing to take part in any fresh rising that offered to relieve them from their debts and give them new wealth. Yet in spite of the discontent among democrats and the dispossessed, the Sullan constitution might have stood if the Senate could only have kept its generals and armies under control. As it was, militarism became rampant, and when in 70 B.C. Pompeius and Crassus, both returning from successful campaigns at the head of their troops, made an alliance with the democrats, and declared against the legislation of Sulla, the Senate had perforce to yield and to assent to its repeal. From this date Roman history becomes in an increasing degree the history of its generals; in 67 B.C. Pompeius by a vote of the people received the chief command against the pirates with almost monarchical powers; and this authority was continued to him in 66 B.C. for the purpose of crushing Mithridates, who was for a third time at war with Rome. The career of Pompeius in Asia was one of scarcely broken success, and almost every day brought news of fresh triumphs on his part. He defeated Mithridates, and compelled him to flee from his kingdom to the Tauric Chersonese (*Crimea*), received the abject submission of the hitherto victorious Tigranes of Armenia, and then, turning south, compelled Bedouins, Arabs, and Jews to submission, and extended the bounds of the empire as far as the Euphrates. These successes were not altogether gratifying to the Senate, for

experience had shown how difficult it was to deal with a victorious general, but they were even more distasteful to the democrats, for they had no guarantee that they might not result in a tyranny as hateful as Sulla's. Crassus, the richest man in Rome, and the recognised chief of the bankers and money-lenders, had previously quarrelled with Pompeius and dreaded his return, and the feeling was naturally shared by Caesar and the other leaders of the democrats, among whom we must class Catilina.

§ 3. **The Story of Catilina.**—Lucius Sergius Catilina, of an ancient but decayed patrician family, was born about 108 B.C. His early life was stained by many foul crimes. As one of Sulla's followers he tortured to death a citizen whose property he coveted, and whose name he contrived to get put on the proscription lists; he is said, when about to marry again, to have murdered his own son; and he is roundly accused of other infamous deeds. He was, however, elected praetor in 68 B.C. In the following year he was governor in Africa as proprætor, and in 66 B.C. he returned to Rome to present himself for the consulship. Being accused, however, of extortion (*repetundæ*) by the provincials, he was not allowed by the presiding magistrate to stand. P. Autronius Paetus and P. Cornelius Sulla were elected, but being immediately convicted of bribery in the election, they lost, as the penalty, both their magistracy and their seat in the Senate, and L. Aurelius Cotta and L. Manlius Torquatus, the candidates they had defeated, took their places (end of 66 B.C.). Catilina now set on foot the earlier of his conspiracies, and designed, along with the deposed consul Autronius and a needy and factious noble named Piso, to murder the new consuls and seize the consulship. Sallust hints that Crassus was not ignorant of the plot, but thought that it might be turned to useful political account for himself. It is also probable, though Sallust does not say so, that Caesar was involved. The first plot, after being postponed to February 65, failed through Catilina giving the signal too soon. In the autumn of this year he was brought to trial for extortion in Africa, and acquitted. In the next year (64) he began to organise

a second conspiracy on a much larger scale ; nothing short of a revolution, accompanied by wholesale murder and proscription, would satisfy. He stood, however, for the consulship ; C. Antonius Hybrida, one of the conspirators, was to be his colleague. Catilina was defeated, and Cicero, a *novus homo*, was elected along with Antonius, whom he soon bribed with the province of Macedonia to desert the conspiracy. In the summer of 63, the year of Cicero's consulship, he determined again to stand for the consulship, and to get Cicero murdered at the polling-place itself.¹ His candidature was again unsuccessful, and his design on Cicero also failed. He now resolved to try force, and sent an old Sullan officer named Manlius into Etruria, in order to raise the standard of revolt and make Faesulae his basis of operations ; Lentulus and Cethegus were the most prominent men employed at Rome to organise the murder of the leading men and the firing of the city upon the signal being given. An attempt was made to murder Cicero in his own house ; but through information given by Fulvia, the mistress of one of the conspirators, it was foiled. Cicero, being informed of the progress of the plot, convened the Senate, and on October 22nd the Senate passed the Ultimate Decree (*senatus consultum ultimum*), giving the consuls dictatorial power to see that the state took no harm. A few days afterwards (October 27th), information arriving that Manlius had actually risen in Etruria, generals were by a decree of the Senate despatched to the various parts of the country affected by the conspiracy with instructions to raise forces, and rewards were offered for further information concerning the plot. Catilina meanwhile was still in the city. On the night of November 6th, he convened his associates at the house of M. Porcius Laeca, and it was resolved to murder Cicero. But the consul was warned in time and the attempt miscarried. On November 8th Catilina was denounced by Cicero in the Senate, whereupon he left the house in a rage, and set off to join Manlius in Etruria,

¹ It is to be noted that the date of the consular elections in this year is uncertain. It may be any time between July and October. Mommsen puts it on October 28th, after the *senatus consultum ultimum* had been passed.

leaving Lentulus and the others to mature the plot so far as it concerned the city. The Senate then declared Catilina and Manlius to be public enemies, and imposed upon Antonius the task of meeting Catilina in the field, and upon Cicero the duty of protecting the city. About this time the conspirators admitted into their secret some ambassadors of the Allobroges who had come to the Senate to seek relief from the oppressions of the Roman money-lenders in the province, and whose discontent seemed likely to lead them to favour the plot. The Allobroges betrayed the plot to Cicero, and the leading conspirators at Rome were arrested, palpable proofs of their guilt being forthcoming (December 3rd). They were then examined in the Senate, and by a decree of the Senate handed over to the leading citizens for custody. Two days afterwards (December 5th) Cicero, hearing of a plot to rescue the prisoners, again convened the Senate; a great debate ensued concerning the punishment to be pronounced upon the offenders. It was decided to inflict summary punishment; and they were accordingly on the same day executed in prison. Catilina, on hearing of their fate, tried to get away with his army into Transalpine Gaul; but, finding himself hemmed in between Metellus Celer on the north and C. Antonius on the south, he turned on Antonius, and in the battle of Pistoria (January, 62 B.C.) was defeated and slain.

§ 4. **The Position of Catilina.**—Our information on the subject of Catilina's conspiracy is drawn mainly from two sources:—(1) the speeches and writings of Cicero, and (2) Sallust's *Bellum Catilinarium*. The latter was written by a man who was certainly no partisan of the Senate, from which he had been expelled; whose sympathies, moreover, were entirely on the popular side, and whose personal relations with Cicero had always been unfriendly; further, it was written nearly twenty years after the events chronicled, when excitement and indignation had long since passed away and the truth had had time to assert itself. Yet Sallust's version does not controvert in any essential point the statements made by Cicero. The great

orator of the Senatorial party and the democratic historian are in perfect accord in their representation of the character and aims of Catilina; both depict him as an able but profligate and unscrupulous man, of ruined fortunes and position, whose aim it was, in conjunction with other men of kindred spirit, not merely to overthrow the existing government, but amid massacre and conflagration to make himself master of the city and enrich himself with the plunder of confiscation.

Yet it is not to be imagined that Catilina's plans and aims were always of this extreme character. Indeed we have reason to believe that he worked for some time in general harmony with the democratic party and its leader, Caesar; and though his relations to the extreme section—the impoverished men who wanted a revolution and a general wiping out of debt (*tabulae novae*)—may have been closer than those of any other prominent politician, there is no evidence that he aimed at anarchy until the close of his career. The plot of 66 B.C. was concocted by the democratic leaders, Caesar and Crassus, with a view to seizing the government at Rome, and so acquiring a power which should be a counterpoise to the growing strength of Pompeius in the East. Any criminality that attaches to the attempt must be shared by Caesar equally with Catilina. Again, in the elections of 64 B.C., Catilina was, in conjunction with Antonius, the accredited candidate of the democrats, and until the Senate decided to support Cicero, the favourite of the country voters and the middle class, he had every chance of success. So far there was no reason why Catilina should resort to the perilous expedient of civil war, but when the elections of 63 B.C. came on the position was changed. Not only was senatorial influence so great with the comitia that Catilina saw he had no chance of winning the consulship, but Pompeius had now settled the affairs of Asia and was about to return to Italy with his forces. Catilina was compelled to act now or never: he broke with Caesar and the democratic party, and in common with all the disinherited of society determined to overthrow the state amidst blood and pillage, and to inaugurate an entirely new order. The attempt failed. The democrats

took no part in the conspiracy, though they must have sympathised with some, at least, of Catilina's objects. They certainly suffered through his defeat, for the Senate, in consequence of the overthrow of the plot, was placed in a stronger position than it had held for some time. Cicero, the prime organiser of the victory, was saluted as the "Father of his Country" (*Pater Patriae*), and reached the most glorious point of his career. But retribution awaited him too: he had put Roman citizens to death without trial—a violation of the first principles of the constitution—and when in course of time the democrats regained strength, they drove the great orator into exile for a while (58 B.C.)

§ 5. **The Catilinarian Orations.**—Cicero's orations against Catilina, four in number, were all delivered towards the close of the orator's consulship, 63 B.C. The circumstances under which they were delivered did not allow, nor did the subject require, elaborate arrangement or argument; indeed all the speeches, except the first, were necessarily unpremeditated, and were given forth on the spur of the moment.

Sallust in his history mentions only the First Oration, which he states that Cicero wrote out after delivery and subsequently published: the words he uses are—*orationem habuit luculentam atque utilem rei publicae, quam postea scriptam edidit*. It is highly probable that all the speeches received some correction and embellishment from the hands of the orator before publication. Cicero, it may be remarked, in the reproduction of these speeches would not be under the necessity of trusting to his memory entirely; for we may well believe that on so important an occasion he would avail himself of the services of shorthand writers (*actuarii*), who would take down the words as uttered; a plan which we know he adopted in the case of Cato's speech, delivered in the Senate on December 5th.

From the fact that no mention is made by Sallust of the last three orations, doubt has been thrown upon their genuineness. But Cicero himself, in one of his letters to Atticus, enumerates the speeches delivered by him in his consulship, and in the list makes allusion to the four against Catilina, specifying the occasions which called them

forth, which exactly agree with those upon which the orations we possess were delivered. Sallust's omission to make reference to the speeches may be explained by the very obvious fact that he was writing a history of the conspiracy, not a biography of Cicero.

§ 6. Chronological Table.

65 B.C.

January 1st.—First conspiracy of Catilina. Its aim is to restore the ex-consuls P. Cornelius Sulla and P. Autronius Paetus, who had been degraded for bribery, and to murder the men by whom they had been replaced. Caesar and Crassus are said to have been implicated in the plot.

February 5th.—A second attempt of Catilina is also a failure.

64 B.C.—At the consular elections for 63, Catilina is a candidate, but is rejected in favour of Cicero and C. Antonius Hybrida. He now begins to organise his second conspiracy.

63 B.C.

October 21st.—Cicero (in a speech which is not extant) publicly attacks Catilina by name in the Senate. Catilina is defiant and threatening.

October 22nd.—The Senate issue the *consultum ultimum*, conferring upon the consuls full dictatorial powers.

October 27th.—Manlius raises the standard of open revolt in Etruria.

October 28th.—Possible date of the consular elections for 62. Catilina is again a candidate and again rejected.

November 6th.—Catilina summons a meeting of the conspirators on November 6th, and demands the assassination of Cicero. The attempt is made on the life of the consul on the morning of November 7th.

November 8th.—Cicero summons a meeting of the Senate in the temple of Jupiter Stator on the Palatine Mount, which is held by a strong guard, largely composed of the *Equites*. Catilina impudently appears, and is fiercely denounced in the **First Oration**. Cicero shows that every detail of his plot is known, and urges him with argument, entreaty, and scarcely veiled threats to leave the city, and

take all his crew with him. Then, changing his note, he reviles Catilina's character, explains to the Senate his own action in trying to get the conspirators out of the city instead of punishing them summarily, and finally appeals to Jupiter Stator to save Rome and punish her enemies. Catilina attempts to retort, but is met by such a storm of indignation from the senators that he leaves the temple in a rage.

November 9th.—In the early morning Catilina departs from the city for the camp of Manlius, pretending that he is going into exile to Massilia.

Cicero, on the same day, addresses the people in his **Second Oration**, congratulating himself and them on the departure of Catilina, and endeavouring to persuade the conspirators who remained in the city either to go out and follow Catilina, or to give up their evil courses.

Some time passes. The conspirators remain in the city, every movement they make being watched by Cicero, who patiently waits to obtain some palpable, legal evidence of their guilt, before proceeding to extreme measures.

December 3rd.—The desired evidence is unexpectedly put in his hands by the arrest of Volturcius and the envoys of the Allobroges, on the early morning of December 3rd, with letters in their possession from the leading conspirators. A meeting of the Senate is summoned on the same day (December 3rd) in the temple of Concord; the conspirators confess their guilt and are placed under arrest. In the evening, on dismissing the Senate, Cicero finds the Forum filled with an eager crowd of citizens, anxiously waiting to hear the result of the long-continued deliberations of the Senate; and forthwith he addresses to them his **Third Oration**. In this speech he gives a detailed account of all that has just transpired in the Senate; encourages the people to believe that the danger is well-nigh over; calls upon them to recognise the manifest hand of the gods in this miraculous and peaceful victory gained over a most cruel and bloodthirsty foe; asks for no reward of his services save their undying remembrance of his consulship; bids them not neglect the safety of one who has risked so much for theirs; and finally dismisses them to their homes

with the injunction to maintain the same strict watch as on the preceding night.

December 5th.—Rumours are current through the city that the rabble are plotting a rescue, and Cicero accordingly calls together the Senate to determine what punishment is to be inflicted on the prisoners. The meeting is held on December 5th. The consul-elect, D. Silanus, is first asked his opinion, which he gives in favour of inflicting the extreme penalty of death. The opinion is opposed by Caesar, who in its stead suggests perpetual imprisonment and the confiscation of property. Cicero then delivers his **Fourth Oration**, in which he bids the Senate consider only the safety of the State, disregarding the danger to which he himself may be exposed by the course they adopt; and, without committing himself to any distinct judgment on the matter, he lets it be seen that personally he favours the proposal of Silanus. The Senate wavers; but a strong expression of opinion on the part of Cato conquers their indecision, and sentence of death is passed.

December 31st.—On laying down the consulship, Cicero prepares to make a parting address to the people, but one of the newly elected tribunes, Q. Metellus Nepos, vetoes this proceeding on the ground that the condemned conspirators had not been allowed to speak on their own behalf.

62 B.C.

January 5th.—Catilina tries to force his way across the Apennines into Gaul, but near Pistoria in Etruria is defeated by M. Petreius, the lieutenant of C. Antonius. Three thousand of his followers are slain, and Catilina himself perishes.

NOTE.—The above Introduction is substantially that of Messrs. Young and Masom's edition of *In Catilinam III.*, in this series The text of the speech is practically that of Carl Halm.

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR PRAENOMINA.

A free-born Roman had three names—*praenomen*, *nomen*, and *cognomen*: the *praenomen* was the personal name, the *nomen* that of the *gens* ("clan"), the *cognomen* that of the *familia* ("family"); e.g. *Marcus Tullius Cicero* is the individual *Marcus* belonging to the *familia Ciceronum* of the *gens Tullia*.

The following abbreviations are used in the text of *In Catilinam I.*:—

C. Gaius.	Q. Quintus.
L. Lucius.	Sp. Spurius.
M. Marcus.	T. Titus.
M.' Manius.	Ti. Tiberius.
P. Publius.	

M. TULLI CICERONIS

IN CATILINAM ORATIO PRIMA

HABITA IN SENATU.

QUO usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? ¹
quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? quem
ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? Nihilne te
nocturnum praesidium Palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil
timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic ⁵
munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vul-
tusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis? con-
strictam iam horum omnium scientia teneri coniurationem
tuam non vides? Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris,
ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem ¹⁰
nostrum ignorare arbitraris? 2. O tempora, o mores!
senatus haec intellegit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit.
Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, fit publici con-
silio particeps, notat et designat oculis ad caedem unum
quemque nostrum Nos autem, fortes viri, satis facere rei ¹⁵
publicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. ✓Ad
mortem te, Catilina, duci iussu consulis iam pridem oportebat,
in te conferri pestem, quam tu in nos machinaris. 3. An
vero vir amplissimus P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti.
Gracchum, mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae, ²⁰

- 1 privatus interfecit: Catilinam, orbem terrae caede atque
incendiis vastare cupientem, nos consules perferemus? Nam
illa nimis antiqua praetereo, quod C. Servilius Ahala, Sp.
Maelium, novis rebus studentem, manu sua occidit. Fuit,
25 fuit ista quondam in hac re publica virtus, ut viri fortes
acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum
hostem coercerent. Habemus senatus consultum in te,
Catilina, vehemens et grave; non deest rei publicae con-
siliū neque auctoritas huius ordinis: nos, nos, dico aperte,
30 consules desumus.
- 2 4. Decrevit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul
videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: nox nulla
intercessit; interfectus est propter quasdam seditionum
suspiciones C. Gracchus, clarissimo patre, avo, maioribus,
5 occisus est cum liberis M. Fulvius consularis. Simili
senatus consulto C. Mario et L. Valerio consulibus est
permissa res publica; num unum diem postea L. Saturninum
tribunum pl. et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac rei publicae
poena remorata est? At vero nos vicesimum iam diem
10 patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis. Habemus
enim huiusce modi senatus consultum, verum inclusum in
tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, quo ex senatus
consulto confestim te interfectum esse, Catilina, convēnit.
Vivis, et vivis non ad deponendam, sed ad confirmandam
15 audaciam. Cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem,
cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum
videri, sed iam me ipse inertiae nequitiaeque condemno.
5. Castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in
Etruriae faucibus collocata, crescit in dies singulos hostium
20 numerus, eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque
hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videtis insti-
nam aliquam cotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. Si
te iam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici iussero, credo, erit
verendum mihi, ne non potius hoc omnes boni ^{dicunt} serius a me
25 quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat. Verum ego

hoc, quod iam pridem factum esse oportuit, certa de causa 2
nondum adducor ut faciam. Tum denique interficere, cum
iam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis
inveniri poterit, qui id non iure factum esse fateatur.
6. Quam diu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat, vives, 30
sed vives ita, ut vivis, multis meis et firmis praesidiis
obsessus, ne commovere te contra rem publicam possis.
Multorum te etiam oculi et aures non sentientem, sicut
adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur atque custodient.

Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod iam amplius expectes, si 3
neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios nec privata
domus parietibus continere voces coniurationis tuae potest?
si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? Muta iam istam
mentem, mihi crede: obliviscere caedis atque incendiorum. 5
Teneris undique; luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia
omnia, quae iam mecum licet recognoscas. 7. Meministine
me ante diem XII Kalendas Novembres dicere in senatu,
fore in armis certo die, qui dies futurus esset ante diem
VI Kalendas Novembres, C. Manlium, audaciae satellitem 10
atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non
modo res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum, id
quod multo magis est admirandum, dies? Dixi ego idem
in senatu, caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem
V Kalendas Novembres, tum cum multi principes civitatis 15
Roma non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum
reprimendorum causa profugerunt. ✓ Num infitiri potes te
illo ipso die meis praesidiis, mea diligentia circumclusum
commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, cum tu
discessu ceterorum nostra tamen, qui remansissemus, caede 20
te contentum esse dicebas? 8. Quid? cum te Praeneste
Kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupaturum nocturno impetu
esse confideres, sensistine illam coloniam meo iussu meis
praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis esse munitam? Nihil agis,
nihil moliris, nihil cogitas, quod non ego non modo audiam, 25
sed etiam videam planeque sentiam.

- 4 Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superiorem .
iam intelleges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem quam te
ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte venisse
inter falcarios—non agam obscure—in M. Laecae domum ;
5 convenisse eodem complures eiusdem amentiae scelerisque
socios. Num negare audes ? quid taces ? convincam, si
negas ; video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum
una fuerunt. 9. O di immortales ! ubinam gentium sumus ?
in qua urbe vivimus ? quam rem publicam habemus ? Hic,
10 hic sunt in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hoc orbis
terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostro
omnium interitu, qui de huius urbis atque adeo de orbis
terrarum exitio cogitent. Hos ego video consul et de re
publica sententiam rogo, et quos ferro trucidari oportebat,
15 eos nondum voce vulnero. Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa
nocte, Catilina ; distribuisti partes Italiae ; statuisti quo
quemque proficisci placeret, delegisti quos Romae relinqueres,
quos tecum educeres, discripsisti urbis partes ad incendia,
confirmasti te ipsum iam esse exiturum, dixisti paulum tibi
20 esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem. Reperti sunt
duo equites Romani, qui te ista cura liberarent et sese illa
ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfectores
esse pollicerentur. 10. Haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam
coetu vestro dimisso, comperi, domum meam maioribus
25 praesidiis munivi atque firmavi, exclusi eos, quos tu ad me
salutatum mane miseras, cum illi ipsi venissent, quos ego
iam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse
praedixeram.
- 5 Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti, egredere
aliquando ex urbe ; patent portae : proficiscere. Nimium
diu te imperatorem tua illa Manliana castra desiderant.
Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos, si minus, quam plurimos ;
5 purga urbem. Magno me metu liberabis, dum modo inter
me atque te murus intersit. Nobiscum versari iam diutius
non potes : non feram, non patiar, non sinam. 11. Magna

dis immortalibus habenda est atque huic ipsi Iovi Statori, 5
antiquissimo custodi huius urbis, gratia, quod hanc tam
taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae 10
pestem totiens iam effugimus. Non est saepius in uno
homine summa salus periclitanda rei publicae. Quam diu
mihi, consuli designato, Catilina, insidiatus es, non publico
me praesidio, sed privata diligentia defendi. Cum proximis
comitiis consularibus me consulem in campo et competitores 15
tuos interficere voluisti, compressi conatus tuos nefarios
amicorum praesidio et copiis, nullo tumultu publice concit-
tato; denique, quotienscumque me petisti, per me tibi
obstiti, quamquam videbam perniciem meam cum magna
calamitate rei publicae esse coniunctam. 12. Nunc iam 20
aperte rem publicam universam petis; templa deorum im-
mortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam
totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas. Quare quoniam id,
quod est primum et quod huius imperii disciplinaeque ma-
iorum proprium est, facere nondum audeo, faciam id, quod 25
est ad severitatem lenius, ad communem salutem utilius.
Nam si te interfici iussero, residebit in re publica reliqua
coniuratorum manus: sin tu, quod te iam dudum hortor,
exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et
perniciosa sentina rei publicae. 13. Quid est, Catilina? 30
num dubitas id me imperante facere, quod iam tua sponte
faciebas? Exire ex urbe iubet consul hostem. Interrogas
me: num in exilium? non iubeo, sed, si me consulis,
suadeo.

Quid est enim, Catilina, quod te iam in hac urbe delec- 6
tare possit? in qua nemo est extra istam coniurationem
perditorum hominum, qui te non metuat, nemo, qui non
oderit. Quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta
vitae tuae est? quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret 5
in fama? quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus
umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore afuit? cui tu
adulescentulo, quem corruptelarum illecebris irretisses, non

- 6 aut ad audaciam ferrum aut ad libidinem facem praetulisti?
- 10 14. Quid vero? nuper, cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti? quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur.
- 15 Praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes proximis Idibus tibi impendere senties: ad illa venio, quae non ad privatam ignominiam vitiorum tuorum, non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem ac turpitudinem, sed ad summam rem publicam atque ad omnium nostrum vitam
- 20 salutemque pertinent. 15. Potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut huius caeli spiritus esse iucundus, cum scias esse horum neminem qui nesciat, te pridie Kalendas Ianuarias Lepido et Tullo consulibus stetisse in comitio cum telo? manum consulum et principum civitatis interficiendorum causa
- 25 paravisse? sceleri ac furori tuo non mentem aliquam aut timorem tuum, sed fortunam populi Romani obstitisse? Ac iam illa omitto—neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa commissa postea—: quotiens tu me designatum, quotiens vero consulem interficere conatus es! quot ego
- 30 tuas petitiones ita coniectas, ut vitari posse non viderentur, parva quadam declinatione et, ut aiunt, corpore effugi! Nihil agis, nihil adsequeris, nihil moliris, neque tamen conari ac velle desistis. 16. Quotiens tibi iam extorta est ista sica de manibus! quotiens excidit casu aliquo et elapsa
- 35 est! quae quidem quibus abs te initiata sacris ac devota sit, nescio, quod eam necesse putas esse in consulis corpore defigere.
- 7 Nunc vero quae tua est ista vita? Sic enim iam tecum loquar, non ut odio permotus esse videar, quo debeo, sed ut misericordia, quae tibi nulla debetur. Venisti paulo ante in senatum. Quis te ex hac tanta frequentia, tot ex tuis
- 5 amicis ac necessariis salutavit? Si hoc post hominum memoriam contigit nemini, vocis exspectas contumeliam,

cum sis gravissimo iudicio taciturnitatis oppressus? Quid, 7
quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, quod omnes
consulares, qui tibi persaepe ad caedem constituti fuerunt,
simul atque adsedisti, partem istam subselliorum nudam 10
atque inanem reliquerunt, quo tandem animo hoc tibi
ferendum putas? 17. Servi mehercule mei si me isto pacto
metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam
relinquendam putarem: tu tibi urbem non arbitraris? et
si me meis civibus iniuria suspectum tam graviter atque 15
offensum viderem, carere me adspectu civium quam infestis
omnium oculis conspici mallet: tu cum conscientia scelerum
tuorum agnoscas odium omnium iustum et iam diu tibi
debitum, dubitas, quorum mentes sensusque vulneras,
eorum adspectum praesentiamque vitare? Si te parentes 20
timerent atque odissent tui neque eos ulla ratione placare
posses, ut opinor, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes: nunc
te patria, quae communis est parens omnium nostrum, odit
ac metuit et iam diu nihil te iudicat nisi de parricidio suo
cogitare: huius tu neque auctoritatem verebere nec iudicium 25
sequere nec vim pertimesces? 18. Quae tecum, Catilina,
sic agit et quodam modo tacita loquitur: "Nullum iam
aliquot annis facinus exstitit nisi per te, nullum flagitium
sine te; tibi uni multorum civium necesse, tibi vexatio
direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera; tu non solum 30
ad neglegendas leges et quaestiones, verum etiam ad ever-
tendas perfringendasque valuisti. Superiora illa, quam-
quam ferenda non fuerunt, tamen, ut potui, tuli: nunc
vero me totam esse in metu propter unum te, quidquid
increpaverit Catilinam timeri, nullum videri contra me 35
consilium iniri posse, quod a tuo scelere abhorreat, non est
ferendum. Quam ob rem discede atque hunc mihi timorem
eripe, si est verus, ne opprimar, sin falsus, ut tandem
aliquando timere desinam."

19. Haec si tecum ita ut dixi patria loquatur, nonne 8
impetrare debeat, etiam si vim adhibere non possit? Quid,

8 quod tu te ipse in custodiam dedisti? quod vitandae suspi-
cionis causa ad M'. Lepidum te habitare velle dixisti? a quo
5 non receptus etiam ad me venire ausus es atque ut domi
meae te adservarem rogasti. Cum a me quoque id re-
sponsum tulisses, me nullo modo posse isdem parietibus tuto
esse tecum, qui magno in periculo essem, quod isdem moeni-
bus contineremur, ad Q. Metellum praetorem venisti: a
10 quo repudiatus ad sodalem tuum, virum optimum, M.
Metellum demigrasti, quem tu videlicet et ad custodiendum
diligentissimum et ad suspicandum sagacissimum et ad
vindicanum fortissimum fore putasti. Sed quam longe
videtur a carcere atque a vinculis abesse debere, qui se ipse
15 iam dignum custodia iudicavit?

20. Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, dubitas, si emori aequo
animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras et vitam istam,
multis suppliciis iustis debitisque ereptam, fugae solitudi-
nique mandare? "Refer" inquis "ad senatum"; id enim
20 postulas et, si hic ordo placere decreverit te ire in exsilium,
obtemperaturum te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod ab-
horret a meis moribus, et tamen faciam ut intellegas, quid
hi de te sentiant. Egredere ex urbe, Catilina, libera rem
publicam metu, in exsilium, si hanc vocem exspectas, pro-
25 ficiscere. Quid est, Catilina? ecquid attendis, ecquid anim-
advertis horum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid
exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem
tacitorum perspicis? 21. At si hoc idem huic adulescenti
optimo, P. Sestio, si fortissimo viro, M. Marcello, dixissem,
30 iam mihi consuli hoc ipso in templo senatus iure optimo vim
et manus intulisset. De te autem, Catilina, cum quiescunt,
probant, cum patiuntur, decernunt, cum tacent, clamant;
neque hi solum, quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara,
vita vilissima, sed etiam illi equites Romani, honestissimi
35 atque optimi viri, ceterique fortissimi cives, qui circumstant
senatum, quorum tu et frequentiam videre et studia per-
spicere et voces paulo ante exaudire potuisti. Quorum ego

vix abs te iam diu manus ac tela contineo, eosdem facile 8
adducam, ut te haec, quae vastare iam pridem studes, relin-
quentem usque ad portas prosequantur. 40

22. Quamquam quid loquor? te ut ulla res frangat? tu 9
ut umquam te corrigas? tu ut ullam fugam meditare? tu
ut ullum exsilium cogites? Utinam tibi istam mentem di
immortales duint! tametsi video, si mea voce perterritus
ire in exsilium animum induxeris, quanta tempestas in- 5
vidiae nobis, si minus in praesens tempus, recenti memoria
scelerum tuorum, at in posteritatem impendeat. Sed est
tanti, dum modo ista sit privata calamitas et a rei publicae
periculis seiungatur. Sed tu ut vitiis tuis commoveare, ut
legum poenas pertimescas, ut temporibus rei publicae cedas, 10
non est postulandum; neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut
pudor umquam a turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio
a furore revocarit. 23. Quam ob rem, ut saepe iam dixi,
proficiscere ac, si mihi inimico, ut praedicas, tuo conflare
vis invidiam, recta perge in exsilium: vix feram sermones 15
hominum, si id feceris; vix molem istius invidiae, si in ex-
silium iussu consulis ieris, sustinebo. Sin autem servire meae
laudi et gloriae mavis, egredere cum importuna sceleratorum
manu, confer te ad Manlium, concita perditos cives, secerne
te a bonis, infer patriae bellum, exsulta impio latrocinio, ut 20
a me non eiectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse
videaris. 24. Quamquam quid ego te invitem, a quo iam
sciam esse praemissos, qui tibi ad Forum Aurelium praesto-
larentur armati? cui sciam pactam et constitutam cum
Manlio diem? a quo etiam aquilam illam argenteam, quam 25
tibi ac tuis omnibus confido perniciosam ac funestam
futuram, cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum constitutum
fuit, sciam esse praemissam? Tu ut illa carere diutius
possis, quam venerari ad caedem proficiscens solebas, a
cuius altaribus saepe istam impiam dexteram ad necem 30
civium transtulisti?

25. Ibis tandem aliquando, quo te iam pridem ista tua 10

- 10 cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa rapiebat; neque enim tibi haec res adfert dolorem, sed quandam incredibilem voluptatem. Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas
5 exercuit, fortuna servavit. Numquam tu non modo otium, sed ne bellum quidem nisi nefarium concupisti. Nactus es ex perditis atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe derelictis conflata improborum manum. 26. Hic tu qua laetitia perfruiere! quibus gaudiis exsultabis! quanta in
10 voluptate bacchabere, cum in tanto numero tuorum neque audies virum bonum quemquam neque videbis. Ad huius vitae studium meditati illi sunt qui feruntur labores tui, iacere humi non solum ad obsidendum stuprum, verum etiam ad facinus obeundum, vigilare non solum insidiantem
15 somno maritorum, verum etiam bonis otiosorum. [¶] Habes, ubi ostentes tuam illam praeclaram patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium, quibus te brevi tempore confectum esse senties. 27. Tantum profeci tum, cum te a consulatu reppuli, ut exsul potius temptare quam consul
20 vexare rem publicam posses, atque ut id, quod esset a te scelerate susceptum, latrocinium potius quam bellum nominaretur.
- 11 Nunc ut a me, patres conscripti, quandam prope iustam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecem, percipite, quaeso, ^{= quae} diligenter quae dicam, et ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate. Etenim si mecum patria, quae mihi vita
5 mea multo est carior, si cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica sic loquatur: "M. Tulli, quid agis? tune eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem coniurationis, evocatorem servorum et
10 civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Nonne hunc in vincla duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? 28. Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne maiorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica

perniciosos cives morte multarunt. An leges, quae de civium 11
Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac 16
urbe, qui a re publica defecerunt, civium iura tenuerunt.
An invidiam posteritatis times? Praeclaram vero populo
Romano refers gratiam, qui te, hominem per te cognitum,
nulla commendatione maiorum tam mature ad summum 20
imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, si propter
invidiae aut alicuius periculi metum salutem civium tuorum
neglegis. 29. Sed si quis est invidiae metus, non est
vehementius severitatis ac fortitudinis invidia quam iner-
tiae ac nequitiae pertimescenda. An cum bello vastabitur 25
Italia, vexabuntur urbes, tecta ardebunt, tum te non ex-
istimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum?"

His ego sanctissimis rei publicae vocibus et eorum ho- 12
minum, qui hoc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondebo.
Ego, si hoc optimum factu iudicarem, patres conscripti,
Catilinam morte multari, unius usuram horae gladiatori isti
ad vivendum non dedissem. Etenim si summi viri et 5
clarissimi cives Saturnini et Gracchorum et Flacci et superi-
orum complurium sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt,
sed etiam honestarunt, certe verendum mihi non erat, ne
quid hoc parricida civium interfecto invidiae in posteritatem
redundaret. Quodsi ea mihi maxime impenderet, tamen 10
hoc animo fui semper, ut invidiam virtute partam gloriam,
non invidiam putarem. 30. Quamquam nonnulli sunt in
hoc ordine, qui aut ea quae imminent non videant, aut ea
quae vident dissimulent, qui spem Catilinae mollibus sen-
tentiis aluerunt coniurationemque nascentem non credendo 15
corroboraverunt: quorum auctoritate multi, non solum
improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem,
crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent. Nunc intellego, si
iste, quo intendit, in Manliana castra pervenerit, neminem
tam stultum fore, qui non videat coniurationem esse factam, 20
neminem tam improbum, qui non fateatur. Hoc autem
uno interfecto intellego hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper

- 12 reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse. Quodsi se
eiecerit secumque suos eduxerit et eodem ceteros undique
25 collectos naufragos adgregarit, exstinguetur atque delebitur
non modo haec tam adulta rei publicae pestis, verum etiam
stirps ac semen malorum omnium.
- 13 31. Etenim iam diu, patres conscripti, in his periculis
coniurationis insidiisque versamur, sed nescio quo pacto
omnium scelerum ac veteris furoris et audaciae maturitas
in nostri consulatus tempus erupit. Quodsi ex tanto latro-
5 cinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam
tempus cura et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit
et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus rei
publicae. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi, cum aestu
febrique iactantur, si aquam gelidam biberunt, primo rele-
10 vari videntur, deinde multo gravius vehementiusque afflic-
tantur, sic hic morbus, qui est in re publica, relevatus istius
poena, vehementius reliquis vivis ingravescet. 32. Quare
secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum
congregentur, muro denique, quod saepe iam dixi, secer-
15 nantur a nobis; desinant insidiari domi suae consuli, cir-
cumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis
curiam, malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem com-
parare: sit denique inscriptum in fronte unius cuiusque,
quid de re publica sentiat. Polliceor hoc vobis, patres
20 conscripti, tantam in nobis consulibus fore diligentiam,
tantam in vobis auctoritatem, tantam in equitibus Romanis
virtutem, tantam in omnibus bonis consensionem, ut Cati-
linae profectione omnia patefacta illustrata oppressa
vindicata esse videatis.
- 25 33. Hisce ominibus, Catilina, cum summa rei publicae
salute, cum tua peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, qui
se tecum omni scelere parricidioque iunxerunt, proficiscere
ad impium bellum ac nefarium. Tu, Iuppiter, qui isdem
quibus haec urbs auspiciis a Romulo es constitutus, quem
30 Statorem huius urbis atque imperii vere nominamus, hunc

et huius socios a tuis ceterisque templis, a tectis urbis ac 13
moenibus, a vita fortunisque civium omnium arcebis, et
homines bonorum inimicos, hostes patriae, latrones Italiae,
scelerum foedere inter se ac nefaria societate coniunctos,
aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis.

35

NOTES.

N.B.—The references are to chapters and lines. Proper names will be found in the Index, and are also occasionally mentioned in the Notes.

An obelus (†) prefixed to a word denotes that the text is doubtful. The letters *v.l.* = *varia lectio* = variant reading.

I. §§ 1-3. ARGUMENT.—*You are beyond all bearing, Catilina. Your villainy has been detected, and yet you openly appear in the senate; our ancestors killed men for less, though we shirk our duty.*

[Consult the INDEX for **Ahala, Ti. Gracchus, Maelius, Palatium, Scipio.**]

Ch. I. 1. **quo usque**: this is often written in one word, *quousque*; like *respublica, quamdiu, senatusconsultum*, etc. **tandem**: "I pray"; a rhetorical use of the word, common in questions. **abutere**: fut. simple (*abutere*), as shown by the parallel verbs *eludet, iactabit*.

2. **quam diu etiam**: *etiam* modifies *diu*; "how long yet?" *i.e.* "how much longer?" Cp. *viadum etiam* in iv. 23. **†nos eludet**: many omit the word *nos*, as it does not occur in a quotation which a later writer makes from the speech; but *eludet* seems used in its transitive sense. It would be easy, however, to understand as object *patientiam nostram*, from the preceding sentence.

3. **nihil . . . moverunt**: the repeated *nihil* is used adverbially with *moverunt*. This repetition of a word at the beginning of successive clauses for rhetorical effect is not infrequent, and is called *anaphora* or *repetitio*.

4. **praesidium Palatii**: Cicero enumerates the things Catilina must have seen on his way to the senate. For *Palatium* see INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

5. **concursum bonorum**: Cicero's partisans, many of them in arms, were at hand to support him. By *boni* he generally means his own party, the *optimates* or aristocrats. The opposition were *improbi*.

6. **senatus locus**: *senatus* often means a "meeting of the senate." The place was the temple of Jupiter Stator, on the northern slope of the guarded Palatium; not the usual *curia* in the Forum.

7. **constrictum**: to be taken predicatively with *teneri*.

9. **quid proxima . . . arbitraris**: see INTRODUCTION, §§ 3 and 6. Note that *quid, ubi, quos* introduce indirect questions (with the subjunctive) depending on the direct question *quem arbitraris*.

10. **quid consilii**: partitive genitive, as also *nostrum* following.

13. **immo vero**: "nay rather," used to correct an incorrect or inadequate expression.

16. **vitemus**: the subjunctive is due, not to the hypothetical form of the sentence, but to the fact of its being a "reported condition," an indirect (oblique) form, introduced by *videmur* ("we seem to ourselves," *i.e.* "we think"); the direct form would be *satisfacimus . . . si vitamus*.

17. **duci . . . oportebat**: note the Latin present infin. with "auxiliaries of mood" (*possum, volo, debeo*, etc.), where English has the perfect infinitive. But see below, ii. 26, note on *factum esse oportuit*.

18. **an vero**: the interrogative particle *an* introduces the second half of a double question; but often (as here) the first half is only implied in the context. "Catilina ought to have been put to death, ought he not? Or ought we to put up with him, though we have the precedent of Scipio killing Gracchus?" The two questions that are expressed (after *an*) are co-ordinated for rhetorical effect; though logically a subordinate clause is required in place of the first, as in the above paraphrase.

21. **privatus**: not a *magistratus*, as the pontificate was permanent; moreover, Scipio was not pontiff at the time referred to.

22. **nam illa . . . praetereo**: the *nam* explains some minor unexpressed idea that would naturally be in the mind of speaker and audience. "I quote the case of Gracchus only, *for* there is no need to go into ancient history."

23. **quod . . . occidit**: the beginner must notice that *quod* with the indicative is often to be translated "the fact that," not "because." The clause is thus a substantival clause that may be a subject or object of the main verb; here it is in partitive apposition to *illa antiqua*, and so object of *praetereo*.

24. **fuît**: the perfect sometimes rhetorically implies "has been, but is no longer." Cp. *Troia fuît*, "Troy is no more."

25. **ista**: this pronoun, like *is*, is sometimes used in the sense of *talis*. **ut . . . coercerent**: consecutive subjunctive, denoting a result.

27. **senatus consultum**: the *consultum* (or *decretum*) *ultimum*. See INTRODUCTION, § 6 (Oct. 21st). The formula is quoted below at the beginning of Ch. ii.

28. **consilium . . . auctoritas**: to be taken closely together; the deliberative and authorising functions of the senate had been duly discharged; but the consuls, the executive, failed the state in the hour of her need. Note the various senses of *consilium*: (a) l. 10, a plan, scheme; (b) l. 28, advice, counsel; (c) sometimes, a council, deliberative assembly. *Concilium* is used only in the concrete sense of "a meeting."

II. §§ 4-6. ARGUMENT.—*Men like C. Gracchus have been killed on the spot for treason; but we delay to draw the sword. Meanwhile the conspiracy grows, but I am only waiting until Catilina's guilt is openly proved to every man in Rome.*

[Consult the INDEX for Etruria, Fulvius, C. Gracchus, Marius, Opimius, Saturninus, Servilius, Valerius.]

Ch. II. 1. L. Opimius consul: only one consul is mentioned in this *decretum ultimum*, as the other was away on service in Gallia Narbonensis.

2. *detrimenti*: partitive genitive dependent on *quid*.

3. *intercessit*; *interfectus est*: another instance of the co-ordination of clauses (instead of subordination) for rhetorical effect. We should say "Before a single night passed, Gaius Gracchus was killed." *quasdam seditionum suspiciones*: the offences of the Gracchi were really grave in Cicero's eyes; but here, as above, he uses mild expressions to strengthen his argument. The force of the indefinite *quasdam* is to weaken *suspiciones*: "some vague suspicion." Compare note on *non mentem aliquam*, vi. 25. The word *seditio* means literally "a going apart"—hence political schism or insurrection; it was generally applied to the proceedings of the plebeian and democratic parties.

4. *clarissimo . . . maioribus*: "a man of brilliant ancestry" (ablative of description), or "though his ancestors were highly distinguished" (ablative of attendant circumstances). Or the case may be classed as ablative of origin—"sprung from."

7. *num unum diem . . . remorata est*: lit. "did it keep them waiting a single day?" Render, "did it grant them a single day's respite?"

8. *mors ac reipublicae poena*: this may be regarded as hendiadys, i.e., a form of expression in which two coupled substantives are used to express one idea with some amplification. The conjunction is often intensive rather than connective. Cp. Vergil's well-known *pateris libamus et auro*, "we pour libations from bowls, e'en bowls of gold." The text, freely translated, means, "death,—aye, and the death that came as the avenging punishment of the state which they outraged." Death is strongly personified, and gives a personal notion also to *rei publicae* and *poena*; the latter often meaning the spirit of punishment: and *Poenae*=the Furies.

9. *at vero nos*: *nos* is strongly contrasted with the previously mentioned consuls. *Vero*, besides giving emphasis, is often strongly adverbative, like *verum*. *vicesimum iam diem*: a slight exaggeration, as by the Roman inclusive method of reckoning it was only nineteen days from October 21st, when the decree was passed. See INTRODUCTION, § 3.

10. *horum*: Cicero points to the assembled senators.

12. *tabulis*: the minutes, etc., of business in the senate stored away somewhere with other public documents and archives. *in vagina*: the metaphor introduced by the word *aciem* ("edge") above is here kept up.

13. *convēnit*: impersonal, "it was fitting."

15. *patres conscripti*: the usual formula in addressing the senate. It is generally explained as follows:—In early Rome the original senators were *patres* or patricians; but their numbers dwindled for various reasons, and after the expulsion of the Kings it was found expedient to add a number of new senators from the highest

plebeians; and these, not being *patres*, were called "enrolled" members or *conscripti*. The whole body (300 members) was then called *patres conscripti*, "fathers and enrolled senators." The omission of *et* in semi-technical or legal expressions is common: e.g., in dating a year by the names of the consuls, *A. Virginio, T. Vetsio consulibus*. Another explanation is that the phrase means simply "enrolled fathers," i.e. those *patres* or patricians who were made members of the senate. *me esse clementem*: the usual construction with *cupio* would be *clemens esse*.

17. *inertiae nequitiaeque condemnno*: the objective genitive with a verb of condemning usually expresses the charge, sometimes the penalty.

18. *in Etruriae faucibus*: i.e. over a gorge in the W. Apennines near Faesulae. The ablative singular *fauce* is sometimes used by poets; otherwise the word is plural.

19. *crescit in dies singulos*: "grows every day." Where a daily increase or decrease is marked, *indies*, or a phrase like the text, is used for "daily"; whereas the mere repetition of an act is expressed by *cotidie*, as at the end of this sentence.

21. *adeo*: *adeo* is here intensive, "and even."

23. *credo, erit verendum mihi, ne non potius*: *credo* marks as usual the irony of the expression. Cicero's real meaning was *erit verendum ne potius*: "I shall have to fear the charge of dilatoriness rather than that of cruelty." Note the construction is *verendum ne non*; the *vereor ut* construction, which is identical in meaning, is less common. Note also the contrast between *omnes boni*, "all good patriots," and *quisquam*, "one single individual of any kind." For this use of *quisquam* cp. l. 30 below.

24. *serius*: "too late." When no standard of comparison is expressed, the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs often means "more (than is proper)."

26. *iam pridem factum esse oportuit*: the use of the perfect infinitive with the modal auxiliary *oportuit* seems to contradict the principle noticed above (see note on *duci oportebat*, i. 17). And in ii. 13 we have had *te interfectum esse convenit*. In both instances, however, the perfect infinitive is used to lay stress on the completion of the action. Such uses are exceptional and uncommon.

27. *tum denique*: like *tum demum*, "then, and not till then."

29. *inveniri poterit*: the future-perfect would have been the regular tense here, as *si te iussero* above, i. 23; but with modal auxiliaries like *possum*, etc., some freedom is allowed in the tense, and even the mood, usage. *qui id non iure . . . fateatur*: after *nemo* and other such negatives we often have *quin* for *qui non*; but Cicero is distinctly fond of the latter form, of course with the subjunctive, which is consecutive. It is only after a negative or interrogative principal sentence that *qui* can take the place of *ut* corresponding to *tam*. *Iure* is one of the ablatives of manner which has practically passed into an adverb, and consequently need not be accompanied by the preposition *cum* or an adjective. So its opposite *iniuriā*, vii. 15.

30. *quam diu quisquam erit*: *quisquam* thus used in a sentence that has no negative or comparative denotes the barest possible minimum ("one single man"), or the closest approximation to the negative. The simple future *erit* is quite correct here because the time it denotes is strictly coincident or commensurate with the time of the principal verb *vives*. *qui . . . audeat*: consecutive subjunctive, as *fateatur* in the line above. *Qui* may be regarded as equivalent to *talis ut is*; and the term "generic" subjunctive is often applied to this usage.

32. †*obsessus*: *v.l. oppressus*, "crushed down."

III. §§ 6-8. ARGUMENT.—*Your designs have all come to light; and you can do nothing. I gave the senate facts and dates that proved correct; and I foretold your purpose to massacre the optimates, who accordingly placed themselves out of harm's way. This, as well as your meditated attack on Praeneste, was frustrated by my efforts. I know everything.*

[Consult the INDEX for **Manlius**, Praeneste.]

Ch. III. 1. *etenim*: "for indeed": the *et* is intensive, while *enim* is explanatory of the sentence above beginning *vives, sed vives* (ii. 30). *quod expectes*: the consecutive subjunctive again following a relative.

2. †*coetus nefarios*: *v.l. coeptus* in many MSS. would mean "undertakings"; but the word is very rare, and hardly legitimate.

3. *parietibus*: the walls of a house, as distinct from the city walls (*moenia*); while *murus* is a term of general application. *Paries* may be a "party-wall," but the derivation from *pars*, *partis*, is incorrect. *voces coniurationis tuæ*: the *coniuratio* of Catilina may be here personified; but more probably the word is used as practically the equivalent of *coniuratores*; just as *latrocinium* = *latrones*, and *servitium* often means "slaves" as a class.

5. *obliscere*: distinguish carefully between *obliscere* (as here) and *obliscere*.

6. *tēnēris*: distinguish from *tēnēris*, the dative or ablative plural of the adjective *tener*.

7. *licet recognoscas*: the latter word may be called a jussive subjunctive in quasi-dependence on *licet*. The construction *licet ut* is considerably less common, and it is not sufficient to explain such subjunctives as *recognoscas* here by saying *ut* is omitted. Such expressions were without doubt regarded as two independent verbs in an early stage of the language. "Go over these with me: you may" would be the original meaning; cp. the expression Cicero has just used, *Muta istam mentem, mihi crede*. The natural tendency of language would be to make the two verbs combine into one complex sentence; but it is impossible in many cases to say how far the tendency has gone. *meministine me . . . dicere*: the present infinitive (for a past event) is constantly found after *mementi*

to denote the direct memory of an eye-witness. Catilina is supposed still to have the scene before his mind's eye.

9. *qui dies futurus esset*: the repetition of the word *dies* makes the language more formal and impressive. *Futurus esset* is the proper indirect (oblique) form to represent Cicero's *oratio recta*, which would be *qui dies erit*.

10. *satellitum atque administrum*: Cicero is fond of explaining or amplifying his meaning by adding a synonym. The term *satelles* is used as an invidious one, suggesting the creatures of an Eastern potentate.

15. *tum cum . . . profugerunt*: *cum* followed by the indicative must be strictly temporal; though it is incorrect to suppose that *cum* with the subjunctive cannot denote time, as (with imperf. and pluperf. subj.) it often marks the temporal sequence of different events, and may be translated "after"; cp. vi. 10. *Cum* with a past tense of the indicative generally denotes (1) a precise point of time, often made definite by an expressed antecedent: as here *tum cum*, and *illo die cum* in the next sentence. The *cum* clause is thus exactly the same as an ordinary relative clause with the indicative. (2) It sometimes denotes repeated action or "indefinite frequency"; e.g., *Cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur* (Cic. Verr. 5, 10), "Whenever he saw the rose, he used to think spring was beginning." Cp. xiii. 8, *cum . . . iactantur, si . . . biberunt*, and note thereon. After Cicero's time the later writers began to use the subjunctive in this frequentative sense.

16. *sui conservandi*: this form is difficult. We should have expected either (1) the gerund with an object, *se conservandi*, or (2) the gerundive agreeing with the pronoun, *sui conservandum*. In forms like *sui conservandi* (1) some see a desire to avoid the long termination of the genitive plural: to which however Cicero had no objection, as this passage shows. (2) Others explain the gerund as a noun (*conservandi=conservationis*), and *sui* as the objective genitive depending on it: "for the sake of the preservation of themselves." The rigid limitation of the idiom is the objection to this: why do we not meet with other genitives of nouns depending on other cases of the gerund? (3) Others see in it a remnant of an old tentative form representing an intermediate stage between the gerund and gerundive. This assumes that the gerund was the original formation, and that the gerundive form and construction was evolved out of it through some such form as the text, a form which was too illogical to persist; though the influence of the attraction of sound kept such a phrase as *sui conservandi* alive; just as it may account for *omnium nostrum*, vii. 23.

20. *nostra tamen qui remansissemus caede*: a possessive adjective implies a genitive pronoun; and here the relative *qui* agrees with the antecedent ("of us," objective genitive) implied in *nostrā*. So we find in Ovid *nostros flentis ocellos*: "the eyes of me weeping"; where *nostros = meos = mei* (possessive genitive). Compare iv. 11, *nostro omnium interitu*. The subjunctive *remansissemus* is used

because the clause is a "reported definition," *i.e.* a definition quoted from Catilina's words, *eorum qui remanserunt caede contentus sum*.

21. **quid** : in rhetorical style this often becomes a mere particle marking transition, "again"; but it is always followed by a question. **Praeneste** : see INDEX. Its occupation would have given Catilina a stronghold commanding a large part of Latium.

25. **†quod non . . . audiam** : *v.l. quin* for *quod non*. The subjunctive is consecutive, as before explained. The negative runs on to *videam* and *sentiam*.

IV. §§ 8-10. ARGUMENT.—*To come to your recent proceedings, you cannot deny the meeting at Laeca's house. Heaven help us, your conspirators are here in the midst of the senate. You settled all details; and two Roman knights were to assassinate me, but I was forewarned and forearmed.*

[Consult the INDEX for Laeca.]

Ch. IV. 1. tandem : the word has not here the strong rhetorical force it has in questions (see the first sentence of the speech). It is used with very much the same force, almost colloquial, as *modo* with imperatives. The connection of thought runs thus:—"I am fully acquainted with everything you do. *Just let me recount to you your quite recent proceedings; and you will see the truth of this assertion.*" It must be remembered that the division of the speech into chapters is quite arbitrary, and does not necessarily denote pauses in thought. **noctem illam superiorem** : the phrase seems a repetition or quotation of *superiore nocte* in i. 9. "The night before last" would be that of November 6th. See INTRODUCTION, § 6.

2. **iam intelliges** : the English idiom generally requires the conjunction "and" to connect an imperative and the future that denotes the result of carrying out the command; but Cicero never uses a conjunction.

3. **priore nocte** : apparently the same as *superiore nocte*.

4. **inter falcarios** : "in the scythe-makers' quarter." So "*inter lignarios*" (Joiners'-street) in Livy, xxxv. 41.

5. **amentiae scelerisque** : this is practically hendiadys—"criminal madness," or "mad crime."

6. **convincam, si negas** : *convincam* is the future simple indicative, not a subjunctive, which normally would require *neges*. The future perfect (*negaveris*), usually forming the protasis to a simple future, would not be right here; for the present *negas* means "if you are now denying it by your silence, I shall still convict you out of the mouths of others."

8. **ubinam gentium** : so we find *ubi terrarum*. The partitive genitive in these cases depends on an adverb; *ubi* = "in what part?" Cp. *id temporis* below. iv. 27. *Nam*, when attached as an enclitic to

an interrogative pronoun or adverb, signifies surprise or emotion in the person who puts the question (like the Greek γάρ).

10. *orbis terrae*: *terra* is generally "a country," or "dry land" as opposed to sea. The world (regarded by the ancients as a flattish round surface) is *orbis terrarum* or *terrae*.

11. *de nostro omnium interitu*: compare *nostra, qui remansissemus, caede*, and the note thereon above, iii. 20. Also *parens omnium nostrum* and note, vii. 23.

13. *cogitent*: the phrase *sunt . . . qui . . . cogitent* is a common type of the phase of the consecutive subjunctive sometimes called "generic," and already noted several times. In poetry an indicative would sometimes be found; but in correct prose *sunt qui cogitant* should refer, not to a class of men who are wont to plot, but to specific individuals who actually are plotting. *hos . . . de re publica sententiam rogo*: the phrase *aliquem sententiam rogare*, "to question a member about his views on a motion," is a technical or (as we should say) parliamentary expression (cp. viii. 19, note). Apart from it the verb *rogo*, in the sense of "to enquire," must not be used with two accusatives, unless one is a neuter adjective or pronoun, as these latter approximate to adverbs. Thus, of the two accusatives one is an adverbial usage (and consequently may go with the passive voice), the other is the direct object of the verb and must be the subject of the passive verb; the former is the "internal," the latter is the "external" object. *Hos sententiam rogo* transposed is *Hi sententiam a me rogantur*.

15. *nondum voce vulnero*: he did not name or specifically accuse them. *fuisti igitur*: *igitur* resumes the train of argument interrupted by *O di immortales* and what follows.

16. *statuisti . . . placeret*: note the difference. *Statuo* is used here of the expression of the resolve in words, *placet* of the resolve as formed in the mind. With *placeret* supply *tibi*. *quo quemque: quisque* is regarded almost as an enclitic, and immediately follows (1) a superlative or ordinal numeral, as *optimus quisque*, "all the best men"; (2) the reflexives *se, suus*, etc., as *pro se quisque*, "every man for himself"; this is the most distinctly "distributive" use; (3) a relative or interrogative form (including adverbs), as in the text; in this idiom the pronoun is often indefinite (and confused with *quis* or *aliquis*) rather than distributive.

17. *quos relinqueres: quos=ut eos*; the subjunctive is mainly final (denoting purpose), though the consecutive idea may be faintly seen.

18. *discripsisti*: distinguish this verb from *describo*, which does not imply division.

20. *quod ego viverem*: the subjunctive because the reason is reported as Catilina's statement.

21. *duo equites*: said to be C. Cornelius and L. Vargunteius. The *equites* were the second *ordo* or grade in Roman society, coming after the senators. The property qualification of an *eques* was fixed by Augustus at 400,000 sesterces; its amount before his time is not

known. They were so called because in early times, when society was organised on a purely military basis, they served as cavalry. Now they formed the mercantile and monied class, including nearly all the *publicani* or tax-farmers. As a body they strongly supported Cicero, who sprang from their ranks. **qui liberarent**: consecutive subjunctive.

23. **vixdum etiam**: connect these words, and cp. *quam diu etiam* in i. 2.

26. **salutatum**: supine with a verb of motion. The early morning visit to men of position and *patroni* was a very common custom at Rome

27. **multis ac summis**: the Latin idiom requires the conjunction between adjectives (and adverbs), denoting different ideas. **id temporis**: "at that point of time": *id* must be considered an adverbial accusative, and *temporis* a partitive genitive. Cp. *ubinam gentium* above, iv. 8, and the similar phrase *id ætatis*, "at that time of life." As, however, there is a decided tendency for neuter forms to approximate to indeclinables, the distinct case-notion may have faded out of the *id*.

V. §§ 10-13. ARGUMENT.—*Leave the city and take your gang with you. It is due to divine providence that we have so far escaped your violence. As long as your attacks were personal, I thwarted them by personal means. Now you are assailing the state and all Italy; but I will not put you to death, for your followers would be left. Depart and take them with you.*

[Consult the INDEX for Iuppiter Stator.]

Ch. V. 3. **Manliana castra**: the camp in Etruria commanded by Manlius. The Latin language is very free in its manufacture and use of adjectives derived from proper names. **desiderant**: the verb *desidero* means, not "to desire," but to "feel the loss" of anything, to "miss" it.

4. **si minus**: *i.e.* "if not all." *Minus* is often practically equivalent to *non*.

9. **antiquissimo custodi**: see INDEX *s.v.* IUPPITER. **gratia**: in the singular the feeling of "gratitude"; whereas *gratiæ* (plural) is the outward expression of the feeling, or "thanks," as in *agere gratias*, "to return thanks."

11. **in uno homine**: "in the person of one man," *i.e.* Cicero himself. Others make it refer to Catilina, the sentence then meaning "the fate of the state in supreme crises must not depend on, *i.e.* be settled by, a single man." But Cicero in this chapter is dwelling on the danger from the other conspirators, and he may always be trusted to talk about himself where possible.

15. **in campo**: the *Campus Martius* was the usual meeting-place of the *Comitia Centuriata*, which elected consuls. Being theoretically

the army of the state, it could not meet within the city. The election in question was for the consuls for 62. Of the *competitores*, D. Iunius Silanus and L. Licinius Murena were chosen.

17. *nullo tumultu publice concitato* : technically the word *tumultus* was used for any appeal to arms or armed rising in Italy, as opposed to *bellum*, a war with foreigners abroad.

24. *huius imperii* : *i.e.* his consular authority enlarged by the extraordinary powers conferred on him by the *consultum ultimum*. *disciplinaeque maiorum* : the reference is to the historical precedents (mentioned in ch. i. and ii.), that would warrant the summary execution of Catilina.

26. *ad severitatem* : "in the matter of" or "on the score of severity."

27. *residebit* : a strong metaphor ("will settle down like dregs"), which is carried on in *exhaustetur* and *sentina*.

28. *iam dudum hortor* : "I have long been urging." The present indicative with *iam dudum* denotes an action that has been going on for some time.

29. *tuorum comitum . . . sentina rei publicae* : *sentina* is the bilge of a ship, or a drain of any kind : then the refuse or dregs that collect there. Take *sentina rei publicae* as one notion ("political garbage"), on which depends the genitive *tuorum comitum* ("consisting of your companions"), which may be classed as a genitive of definition or material.

31. *tua sponte* : in prose of the best period *sponte* (ablative of manner) is always accompanied by a possessive adjective.

32. *faciebas* : the imperfect used of a contemplated action : "you were on the point of doing." *hostem* : Catilina had been publicly pronounced a *hostis patriae*.

33. *num in exsilium* : Catilina is supposed to ask this question. Cicero does not order Catilina into exile, but advises him to go, because exile was not a legally recognised punishment that could be inflicted ; it was rather a means, voluntarily adopted, of anticipating and avoiding the extreme penalties of law. It appears from a passage in Sallust that a Roman had a legal right thus to avoid punishment.

VI. §§ 13-16. ARGUMENT.—*What reason have you for staying in a city where you are hated and disgraced by the foulest of crimes in private life, and ruin stares you in the face? where your political enormities and attempts on my life are all known, and have only with difficulty been circumvented?*

[Consult the INDEX for Lepidus, Tullus.]

Ch. VI. 1. *quod . . . possit* : consecutive subjective, the relative *quod* being as usual equivalent to (*tale*) *ut id*.

2. *in qua . . . est* : the relative here is (as often) little more than a co-ordinating conjunction, and may be resolved into *nam in ea*.

nemo est . . . qui te non metuat : as has been noted above (ii. 29), Cicero seems to prefer *qui non* to *quin* in these negative clauses containing consecutive subjunctives.

4. **domesticæ turpitudinis** : *i.e.* family scandals ; while *privatarum rerum dedecus* refers to his private life outside his family circle.

8. **adulescentulo** : the diminutive form expresses here half pity, half contempt. Cicero, however, often uses the word without any such notion ; and it applies even to men of twenty or thirty years of age. **irretisses** : this may be called the consecutive (or “generic”) subjunctive, as no individual is referred to, but only the type of a class. Or *quem* may be regarded as equivalent to *cum eum* : “after you had ensnared him.”

9. **ad audaciam** : “for deeds of violence” ; or perhaps “to make him bold.” The elaborate care with which Cicero balances his rhetorical antitheses often tends to obscure the meaning. Cp. v. 26, *ad severitatem lenius*. **facem prætulisti** : the metaphor is from the Roman custom of being lighted home by a slave with a torch at night. There may be also in the metaphor the idea of lighting up the fires of passion.

10. **quid vero** : the expression marks emphatically the transition to a new instance of Catilina’s depravity.

11. **alio incredibili scolare** : Sallust says he put his son to death to oblige Orestilla, the profligate woman he wished to marry.

13. **tanti facinoris immanitas** : *i.e.* “crime of such enormity.” Cicero generally uses *facinus* in a bad sense.

14. **aut non vindicata esse** : understand *si exstiterit*. No one had come forward to prosecute Catilina for this crime—(a sufficient proof of the degradation of public morals)—therefore the Roman criminal law could not take any cognisance of it, and it had to go unpunished.

15. **quas omnes** : “which in a complete form” ; the English idiom would often put *omnes* with *ruinas* in the principal clause ; the Latin order of words emphasises the adjective, as in *quæ nulla debetur*, vii. 3.

16. **proximis Idibus** : the Kalends and Ides of the month (sometimes the Nones) were the usual days for payments of all kinds to be made. As Catilina’s plot was now exposed and frustrated, his creditors would all be down on him at the next settling day.

18. **difficultatem** : “pecuniary embarrassments.”

19. **atque ad . . . vitam** : *atque* or *ac* is often used to heighten the effect of what is coming, and introduce an idea that will come home to the audience or reader. Cp. in ii. 8, *mors ac rei publicæ poena* and the note thereon. For *omnium nostrum* see note on *parens omnium nostrum* in vii. 23.

21. **cum scias** : “seeing that you know”—causal subjunctive.

22. **pridie Kalendas Ianuarias** : *i.e.* December 31st, 66 B.C. This refers to the first conspiracy ; see INTRODUCTION, §§ 3 and 6.

23. **in comitio** : in the singular the word means the meeting-place of the *comitia*, *i.e.* the general assembly of the people for passing laws, electing magistrates, etc. A space at the N.W. of the Forum

was appointed as the *comitium* of the *Comitia Tributa*, though they often met on the Campus Martius for elections, and elsewhere. As we have seen above, v. 15, the *Comitia Centuriata* met usually on the *Campus Martius*.

25. *non mentem aliquam* : Cicero says *mentem* to make a rhetorical antithesis to *furori* (sanity and insanity) ; but as *mentem* was after all not a good word to express what he really meant, *i.e.* a change of purpose or repentance, he adds *aliquam*, the force of which is to make the meaning of *mentem* wide and vague, or to apologise, as it were, for using the expression. This is often the force of the indefinites *aliquis* and *quidam* ; cp. *quadam declinatione* below, l. 31, and *quodam modo* in vii. 27, on which see notes. If Cicero had meant "not any reflection" (=no reflection at all) he would have used *ullus* or *quisquam*.

27. *neque enim . . . non multa* : note that *neque* negatives both predicates, and *non multa* must be closely connected.

30. *petitiones* : "thrusts" ; the terms here used seem to be technicalities borrowed from gladiatorial sword-play.

31. *parva quadam . . . corpore* : *quadam* softens down the boldness of the metaphor ; *ut aiunt* does the same more emphatically. In *corpore* there is an implied antithesis to some such word as *armis* : the notion is that of a combatant who wards off blows by the agility of his movements, not by defensive armour. Cp. Vergil, *Aen.* V. 438 : *Corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit*, "Only with his body and watchful eyes does he escape the blows."

33. *tibi iam extorta est* : some verbs signifying "to take away" have a dative of the indirect object, which may be classed as a dative of "advantage" or "disadvantage" ; cp. vii. 37, *hunc mihi terrorem eripe*, "take this terror from me." Or *tibi* may be considered an ethic dative : "how often have you seen your dagger wrested from your hand !"

35. *quae quidem quibus* : *quae* (=et ea) is the relative used, as often, as little more than a conjunction ; *quibus* is interrogative, introducing the indirect question dependent on *nescio* : "to what sacred service." *abs te* : this form of the preposition is hardly ever found except with *te*. *initiata sacris ac devota* : assassins sometimes dedicated their weapon to a god, just as a victor would often give his weapons or some other trophy as a votive offering to a temple. But *sacris* may possibly be ablative of instrument : "with what sacred (or perhaps, accursed) rites" ; popular rumour credited the conspirators with the drinking of human blood and other such ceremonies.

36. *quod eam necesse putas* : *quod putas*, not "because you think," but "in view of the fact that you think" ; *i.e.* *quod putas* is a substantival phrase used as an accusative of reference. *Necesse* is the strongest word of its kind, and is used of a thing from which there is no escape, or to which one is bound down.

VII. §§ 16–18. ARGUMENT.—*Consider your position ; you see how every one shrinks from you and hates you ; is not that enough to make you flee the city ? Our fatherland, the parent of us all, is appealing to you, the fountain-head of all these troubles that are no longer to be borne, and is bidding you depart and end such terrors.*

Ch. VII. 3. *quae tibi nulla debetur* : “ which is in no wise your due,” an emphatic form of negative ; cp. note on vi. 15, *quas omnes senties*. *paulo ante* : adverbs like *ante* and *post* contain a comparative notion ; hence the word expressing *how long* before or after must take an ablative form, “ before by a little,” just as we say *decem annis ante* (“ earlier by ten years”), or *maior dimidio* (“ greater by half”). The ablative is that of measure.

5. *post hominum memoriam* : “ within (literally, since) the memory of man,” or as we might say “ in all history.” The word “ history” is generally best translated by some phrase with *memoria*.

6. *contigit nemini* : the verb is generally used of fortunate occurrences, as *accido* is of misfortunes, while *evenio* is used indifferently of either ; but there is no absolute rule in the matter. *vocis* : genitive of material, like *taciturnitatis* in the following line.

8. *quod . . . vacuefacta sunt* : this clause, and the parallel one that follows (*quod . . . reliquerunt*), are substantival, and are taken up and summarised by *hoc*, which is the accusative (subject) with the infinitive *ferendum (esse)*.

9. *qui tibi . . . constituti fuerunt* : a dative sometimes occurs that we find it convenient to call “ dative of the agent,” and to translate as though it were the ablative with *a* or *ab*. In reality it has the usual dative notion, expressing the person interested in or affected by the action of the verb. This dative of the agent occurs regularly with gerund and gerundive, and sometimes with perfect participles passive and the tenses formed with them, as well as with verbal adjectives in *-bilis* ; otherwise very rarely. The text is better translated “ who in your mind have been marked out for slaughter,” than by saying “ marked out by you.” The form *constituti fuerunt* implies a past state (as opposed to *constituti sunt*, a past act or present state).

10. *nudam atque inanem reliquerunt* : an instance of the proleptic use of the adjective, expressing the result of the action of the verb.

11. *quo tandem animo* : *quo* is the interrogative, long deferred for rhetorical effect, which is heightened by the use of *tandem*, as at the beginning of the speech. Note that *quid* at the beginning of the sentence is not the usual interrogative, but means (as in iii. 21) “ and then again.”

12. *servi mehercule* : the latter word is a common exclamation, a corrupted and shortened form of some oath by Hercules, who seems to have been a popular hero in early Italian legend ; though how far he can be identified with the Heracles of Greek story is uncertain. *Servi mei* is strongly emphasised by its position before *si*. *si me isto pacto metuerent . . . putarem* : the conditional sentences

in this section are instructive. The use of the imperfect (or pluperfect) subjunctive denotes that the case supposed does not (or did not) occur, and asserts its non-occurrence. Here Cicero, to strengthen his argument, is taking an extreme and practically impossible case: "if my very slaves feared me to such an extent—which is not the case—I should have to run away from my own home." Cp. note on *si te timerent*, l. 20 below. Contrast with these forms the condition expressed by present subjunctives, which sometimes cannot, in the nature of things, occur, but the speaker assumes its occurrence for the sake of argument; he takes "a hypothetical case" as we often say. In, e.g., Livy xxxix. 37, *si exsistat hodie ab inferis Lycurgus*, "supposing Lycurgus were to rise up before us from the dead," the thing is impossible, but the speaker does not assert the impossibility, but disregards it for the sake of argument. The student who carefully notes conditional forms will observe that:—

(i) The forms with the indicative imply (a) things that do or may occur, and (b) a strict regard for the tense or time notion, past, present, and future. In consequence of (a) *si* often means "when" or "as," e.g. above, l. 5, *si hoc contigit nemini, vocis exspectas contumeliam?* See also notes on *si aquam biberunt*, xiii. 9; and on *convincam, si negas*, iv. 6.

(ii) The past subjunctive forms assert the non-occurrence of the condition, as we have seen above.

(iii) The present subjunctive forms denote a purely hypothetical and unlimited supposition, from which the distinctive notions of (i) and (ii) are eliminated. Cp. note on *si tecum patria loquatur*, viii. 1. The usual explanation that the present subjunctive forms are used to denote a possible action in the immediate present or future is misleading, as in normal instances both the time notion and the question of possibility and impossibility disappear. And as these forms approximate much more nearly in meaning to the past subjunctives than to the indicative forms, the traditional classification of future indicatives with present subjunctives is again somewhat misleading.

14. *tu tibi urbem*: supply *relinquendam esse*; thus *tibi* is the dative of the agent with a gerundive.

15. *iniuria suspectum*: "wrongfully suspected." The ablative *iniuria* is practically an adverb, and so does not need *cum* or an epithet, as the ordinary ablative of manner does. Cp. above, ii. 29, *iure* and note.

20. *si te . . . timerent . . . concederes*: here again the past subjunctives denote what is contrary to fact; though in this case the negative idea is prominent in the apodosis (principal sentence) rather than in the protasis (or "if" clause). Cicero means "you would depart (which you refuse to do now) if your parents feared you."

22. *nunc*: "as it is"; i.e. to pass away from a supposition contrary to fact to a real fact.

23. *parens omnium nostrum*: compare this with *de nostro omnium*

interitu in iv. 11. As a rule the possessive adjective must be used, and not the genitive of the personal pronoun, *e.g.*, "my father" is *meus pater*, never *pater mei*, and Cicero observes this rule in cases where the possessive adjective comes before *omnium*. But where *omnium* precedes, he uses the genitive of the pronoun, *nostrum*, treating it apparently in this case as a possessive genitive. The irregularity is probably due to assimilation. *Nostrum* is, of course, usually a partitive genitive, but it is not so here, as "all of us" must be *nos omnes* and never *omnes nostrum*.

24. *nihil te . . . cogitare* : connect these words ; *nihil* is emphasised by its position. *parricidio suo* : Catilina's murderous schemes were directed against his *patria*, the *communis parens*, and are therefore called *parricidium*. *Suo* takes the place of an objective genitive.

27. *quodam modo* : "if I may so say" ; to soften the boldness of the following expression. *tacita loquitur* : an instance of "*oxymoron*" (= pointedly foolish), an intentionally self-contradictory expression. Cp. Horace's *splendide mendax*, "nobly false" ; and *cum tacent clamant*, viii. 32.

28. *aliquot annis* : the ablative expressing the "time within which" a thing is done.

29. *neces* : the plural is uncommon. The historical reference is to the proscriptions of Sulla.

30. *sociorum* : *i.e.* the provincials of Africa whom he misgoverned.

31. *quaestiones* : originally special commissions (*quaestiones extraordinariae*) to try cases that were too complicated to be dealt with by the assembled citizens, or *comitia*. The first of these was appointed in 413 B.C. Then *quaestiones perpetuae*, "standing commissions," were established—the first in 149 B.C. ; and Sulla in his *régime* extended and organised them into a complete system of criminal courts, presided over by the praetors. *†evitendas* : *v.l. evincendas*, which word is often used of passing by a dangerous place in safety.

32. *perfringendasque* : as often, *que* is disjunctive, and to be translated "or."

34. *quidquid increpuerit* : lit. "whatsoever has sounded," *i.e.* "at every sound we hear." Note that the subjunctive is due to the oblique or reported form of the sentence : ordinarily *quisquis* and *quicumque* take the indicative.

36. *abhorreat* : this word in most cases has lost its original strong force, and means simply "to be disconnected," or "inconsistent with."

37. *hunc mihi timorem eripe* : the underlying metaphor is that of a nightmare or haunting incubus. As before noted, some verbs of "taking away" have the indirect object in the dative.

VIII. §§ 19–21. ARGUMENT.—*Even your gratuitous offers to place yourself under arrest with me and others amount to self-condemnation. Why then remain in Rome? You appeal to the senate ; but their feeling is evident. I bid you plainly go into exile ; and,*

as you see for yourself, they say no word against it, though such language to anybody else would provoke violence against me. And outside the senate, there are the knights, whom I can scarcely keep from killing you.

[Consult the INDEX for Lepidus, Marcellus, Metellus, Sestius.]

Ch. VIII. 1. si . . . patria loquatur . . . debeat: Cicero above boldly and unconditionally represents the state as speaking. Now he puts it as a supposition, and adopting the conditional form with the present subjunctive, he says, "Supposing our country were to speak thus with you." He does not imply either that she does so speak or that she does not. See note on vii. 12.

2. quid, quod . . . dedisti: *quid* marks the transition to a new idea, when the latter is expressed by a rhetorical question. Here some verb must be understood, to which the substantival clause *quod . . . dedisti* will be the complement. The idiom is common, and identical in English and Latin. "Then again, what of the fact that you gave?"

3. in custodiam: *i.e. libera custodia*, a sort of "house-arrest" in which a citizen might be placed pending his trial. He was not imprisoned, but (unless ordinary bail was taken) placed in the charge of some man of good position, who was responsible for his safe keeping. Catilina had been indicted under the *lex Plautia de vi* (*i.e.* for "inciting to riot") by L. Aemilius Paullus, and had offered as a blind to submit to *custodia*.

4. a quo: equivalent to *et ab eo*.

8. qui . . . essem: the verb must be subjunctive as the sentence is in the indirect form; but the direct form, Cicero's actual words, might very well have contained a causal subjunctive, *qui . . . sim*, "inasmuch as I am"; *qui* would thus be equivalent to *cum ego*.

10. †M. Metellum: nothing is known of this Metellus, if such is his name. *M. Marcellum* is found in some MSS.

11. videlicet: this marks the irony of the passage.

14. a carcere atque a vinculis: the general term for "imprisonment" or "prison" is *vincula*; the term *carcer* generally means the state prison or *Tullianum* at the foot of the Capitoline hill, which was not used for penal imprisonment, but for the safeguarding and execution of important criminals. Lentulus and other Catilinarian conspirators were strangled there. (*Carceres* generally means the barriers which formed the starting-point for races in the arena.) **qui . . . indicarit:** the subjunctive may be explained in two ways. Either (1) the antecedent of *qui* is an implied *is*, and *is qui* = *talis ut is* = "a man such that he has judged": in which case we have the consecutive subj. denoting a class (hence sometimes called the "generic" subj.). Or (2) the antecedent is "he," that is Catilina, contained in *videtur*; and *qui* = *cum is* = "inasmuch as he"; *i.e.* the subjunctive is "causal" or gives a reason for the main statement. In this case Cicero in speaking has turned from Catilina to the general audience.

17. *in aliquas terras*: "to some other part of the world." The plural *terras* must mean more than "country." *Aliquas* might also have the force of *nescio quas*, "some place or other, I do not care where."

19. *refer . . . ad senatum*: a technical term; the consul, or some other high official, who summoned the senate, would preside; and he alone could lay before them (*referre*) the matter to be discussed. He also collected their individual *sententiae* (i.e. opinions, with or without remarks), as we have seen above, iv. 13.

20. *si . . . placere decreverit*: the senatorial decree is reported as a statement (acc. and infin.), not as a command (*ut* and the jussive subjunctive). Note that *obtemperaturum esse* (not *dicis*) is the apodosis to *decreverit*, which is subjunctive because the clause is a "reported condition." The direct form would be *si decreverit* (fut.-perf. indic.), *obtemperabo*.

21. *non referam, id quod*, etc.: *id* is in apposition to the idea contained in *referam* alone, not to *non referam*. Cicero seems to pose as a clement and not vindictive man; cp. ii. 15 and vii. 1-3. But his real reason was that the senate constitutionally had no power to act as a judicial court and sentence Catilina.

24. *proficiscere*: after this word Cicero pauses to see if there is any expression of contrary opinion. As there is none, he continues and points the moral thereof to Catilina.

27. *auctoritatem*: in a concrete sense, "expressed authorisation."

29. *fortissimo viro*: this and such-like expressions are only complimentary commonplaces.

30. *vim et manus*: "violent hands"; hendiadys: cp. above, note on ii. 8.

32. *cum tacent clamant*: an oxymoron, but more artistically introduced than before: see vii. 27, *tacita loquitur*.

33. *auctoritas est videlicet cara*: for *videlicet* marking irony see above, viii. 11, *quem tu videlicet*, etc. Cicero probably is thinking of Catilina's offer quoted in viii. 19.

34. *illi equites*: "the knights yonder"; cp. note on iv. 21.

35. *ceterique . . . cives*: the ordinary citizens who formed a third class after the senatorial and equestrian *ordines*.

36. *tu . . . voces . . . exaudire potuisti*: *tu* is strongly emphasised. Catilina could hear them, as well as see them, as he entered the senate; or perhaps the reference is to their applause in the course of the speech. The temple doors were open.

37. *quorum . . . contineo*: a concessive subjunctive *contineam* ("though I have long been keeping") might be thought more natural here; but it would have partly spoil the rhetorical effect Cicero gets from his elaborately balanced antithesis.

39. *haec . . . relinquentem*: *haec*—"all this"—would be accompanied by a gesture pointing to what was visible of Rome around them, and would suggest the Roman world generally.

40. *ad portas prosequantur*: i.e. they would escort him and "see him off," as friends, and no longer want to kill him.

IX. §§ 22-24. ARGUMENT.—*But it is a waste of words to advise exile to you, even though it would ultimately mean discredit to me. So go and join Manlius and all his works, as I know you have arranged to do; your fetish, the silver eagle, has already gone on before.*

[Consult the INDEX for Forum Aurelium, **Manlius**.]

Ch. IX. 1. te ut ulla res frangat: like the exclamatory use of the acc. and infin., this exclamation must depend on some principal verb understood. It seems to be an indirect question form. *Ulla* is used because of the implied negative, "nothing will break you down."

4. duint: an archaic form of the subjunctive (for *dent*) used in prayers and adjurations; here it is jussive (or optative) subjunctive. The same formation with *i* is seen in *sim, velim*, etc. **video, si . . . induxeris, quanta . . . impendeat:** the hypothesis is reported in the form of an indirect question depending on *video*. The direct form implied is *si induxeris* (fut.-perf. indic.), *quanta tempestas impendet*, where the apodosis would normally be a simple future; futurity however is implied in the meaning of the word *impendet*; "is threatening" = "will come."

7. sed est tanti: a genitive of value, "but it (*i.e.* the risk of unpopularity) is worth so much," *i.e.* the risk is worth running.

8. ista . . . calamitas: the word *calamitas* is mostly used of ruin in public life, seldom for "calamity" in the general sense. *Ista* = "that of yours," *i.e.* that you bring on me.

10. temporibus rei publicae: *tempora* = circumstances of the time, and so often "a political crisis."

11. is es . . . ut te . . . revocaverit: "you are not the man to have been recalled" (turn by the passive in English). An excellent instance of the consecutive subjunctive that we have generally noticed before after a relative. For *ut te* we should more often find *quem*. Distinguish carefully between (1) *is es qui hoc facias*, "you are the (kind of) man to do this," *i.e.* a general type; (2) and *is es qui hoc facis*, "you, who are doing this, are the man," where *facis* makes a definite statement about an individual.

14. praedicās: distinguish carefully *praedicāre*, "to declare openly," from *praedicere*, "to predict." **conflare invidiam:** a metaphor (from forge work) very common in Cicero. Note that *invideo* and *invidia* are much wider in meaning than the English "envy": the notion in Latin is that of strong and general dislike, *i.e.* "odium" or "unpopularity."

15. rectā: understand *viā*, but still a distinctly adverbial phrase, "straightway."

17. sustinebo: *sustinere* means to bear up against a weight or attack, and the metaphor is nearly always plain. *Sustentare* means to "sustain" (*i.e.* maintain or keep), apart from this notion.

18. importuna: the literal meaning of the adjective seems to be

“out of place,” but usually it takes its force from the context, and may mean anything bad.

20. **latrocinio**: “brigandage.” *Latro* was a term originally applied to mercenaries, and often to irregular troops who would keep and pay themselves by marauding, like Turkish Bashi Bazouks. Cicero uses the term here to correct the previous *bellum*, which was too dignified a term to apply strictly to the Catilinarian revolt. *ut . . . videaris*: here (as often) the notion of purpose (final subjunctive) blends imperceptibly with that notion of result (consecutive subjunctive) which denotes a natural consequence that may be expected and not a result that actually does happen. The negative *non* must be taken with *eiectus*, and does not affect the verb.

22. **quamquam**: “and yet.” It should be noted that all the relative forms are constantly used, not as introducing a subordinate clause, as in English, but as mere co-ordinating conjunctions combining with another word. Thus *quamquam* is written rather than *et tamen*; and *cum* with the indicative is sometimes to be explained as being simply the equivalent of *et tum*. **invitem**: deliberative (dubitative) subjunctive; “why should I invite?” **a quo iam sciam esse praemissos**: equivalent to *cum a te sciam*, “seeing that I know”; the subjunctive is thus causal. The subject of the infinitive is the implied antecedent of the *qui* following, *i.e.* *eos* or *homines* or some such word.

23. **qui . . . praestolarentur**: the prevailing notion in this subjunctive is that of purpose; *qui* = *ut ii*.

24. **cui sciam . . . constitutam**: the so-called “dative of the agent”; see on vii. 9, *tibi . . . constituti fuerunt*. But the dative here seems to stand in contrast with *a quo* that precedes and follows, and the distinction may be kept up in English: “when I know that a day has been settled to suit you.”

25. **aquilam illam argenteam**: as before (vi. 35), Cicero charges Catilina with degrading superstition. Sallust tells us the eagle was a military standard that Gaius Marius had had when he defeated the Cimbrian hordes. Catilina posed as a popular leader, and so as a successor to the great democratic general Marius; and the standard was a sort of fetish to him.

26. **pernicosam ac funestam**: the Catilinarians thought it would bring them luck.

27. **sacrarium scelerum**: *sacrarium* was firstly “a chapel” or “shrine” as a repository for any sacred objects; then the religious idea faded out, and the word was used for any secret repository. Thus the meaning here is “for which the secret chamber of your crimes was made into a holy shrine.” A further underlying notion in the words is suggested by the fact that in the Roman camp the spot by the *praetorium* (headquarters) where the eagles were kept was regarded as sacred.

28. **tu ut illa . . . possis**: the exclamatory form noticed on ix. 1.

30. **altaribus**: this word is only used in the plural in good Latin.

X. §§ 25-27. ARGUMENT.—*In going from the city to the camp of Manlius you will be indulging your natural instincts, and will find congenial company among those degraded villains, and a chance of showing off your boasted bodily powers. I did some good, when I kept such a man out of the consulship.*

Ch. X. 1. *ibis tandem aliquando* : Cicero here takes up the thread of argument interrupted by § 24. The word *aliquando* simply gives rhetorical emphasis to *tandem*. The thought is, "Go forth to Manlius; and then you will at last reach the goal you have long been speeding towards." *quo te iam pridem . . . rapiebat* : the imperfect denoting the beginning of an action, "began long ago to whirl you." Usually the imperfect with *iam pridem* denotes that the action had been going on for some time ("had long been whirling you").

3. *haec res* : *i.e.* not merely beginning civil war (as some explain), but, more generally, Catilina's joining Manlius and all that that involved; partnership in foul debauchery as well as *nefarium bellum*.

4. *voluntas* : by this word Cicero often means "political inclinations" or policy, and probably does so here.

5. *non modo otium . . . concupisti* : *non modo* = *non modo non*; for the first clause, *non modo otium*, must be completed by supplying from the next clause the necessary words, including the negative from *ne . . . quidem*. Thus we get *non modo non otium nisi nefarium concupisti*, "you not only did not want peace, except a wicked one, but you did not even want," etc. Compare this with *non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt*, in xii. 7 below. In this latter case *non modo non* must be written in full, as the first sentence is complete in itself; moreover the second has no negative that could be supplied even if wanted. It must also be noticed that the negatives in the two clauses of the text do not cancel the negative in *numquam*, but simply repeat it. This is common when a sentence, starting with a negation, is continued in two branches, as Cicero, *ad Att.* 14, 20, *Nemo umquam neque poeta neque orator fuit . . .*

8. *conflatam* : "welded together," a common metaphor in Cicero.

9. *laetitia perfruere . . . gaudiis exsultabis* : *laetitia* is a stronger expression than *gaudium*; hence the latter has the more expressive verb, *exsultare*, lit. to "leap" or "dance," hence to "run riot" in delights.

10. *bacchabere* : "revel" like a mad or drunken votary of Bacchus.

11. *virum bonum quemquam* : *ullum* would be commoner, as *quisquam* is generally substantival.

12. *meditati* : "practised." The perfect participles of many deponents sometimes bear a passive sense : *e.g., comitatus, veneratus. illi . . . qui feruntur labores* : *labores* = bodily exertions for physical "training." Sallust describes Catilina as a man of great bodily endurance. *Qui feruntur*, "which are so generally talked about." Or possibly we should treat *labores* as a predicate with the copulative verb *feruntur*, and regard *illi* as agreeing with *labores* by

assimilation : "those (practices) which are called 'training,' " *i.e.* "that 'training' as it is called."

13. *iacere humi* : this, as well as *vigilare* below, is in apposition to *labores*. The phrases suggest the hardships of a soldier's or hunter's life; but there is a coarse *double entente* throughout. Note that *humi* is an instance of the locative case, like *domi*, *ruri*, etc.

14. *ad facinus obeundum* : "for the prompt performance of crime" ; *obire* (= to go to meet) sometimes acquires the meaning of promptly attending to matters of business. Cp. Cicero, *de Am.* § 7, *diligentissime semper illum diem et illud munus solitus esses obire*, "you were always wont to be punctual to the day and its duties." *insidiantem* : in agreement with the accusative (*te*) implied as subject of the infinitive *vigilare*.

15. *otiosorum* : men peacefully sleeping with no idea or fear of any attack on their property. *habes, ubi ostentes* : "you have (an opportunity) where you may show" ; *ubi* = *ut ibi*, so that in it ; the subjunctive is consecutive.

16. *patientiam famis* : objective genitive.

17. *quibus* : agreeing with the antecedents *famis, frigoris, inopiae*.

18. *tantum profeci* : "this much at any rate I accomplished," *i.e.* I did not crush the outbreak, but I kept such a foul creature as I have described out of office. This is possibly an answer to criticisms made on Cicero's action at the election : see next note.

19. a *consulatu repulli* : this must refer, not to Cicero's successful candidature against Catilina in 64 B.C., but to the election of consuls for the year 62, over which Cicero, as consul in 63, would preside : see v. 15, *sq.* Cicero had appeared on the Campus Martius with a strong armed guard and overawed the armed adherents of Catilina, who meant to carry his election by force. The use of the indicative with *cum* shows that the subordinate clause is represented as merely marking the time of the principal clause. *exsul . . . consul* : an intentional paronomasia or word-play.

20. *†quod esset* : the mood is subjunctive because the clause is dependent on another subjunctive (*ut . . . nominaretur*). Others read *est*, which would imply that the relative clause was not part and parcel of the consecutive clause, but a sort of explanatory note interjected, like *quo debeo* in vii. 2.

21. *bellum* : Catilina had been pronounced *hostis patriae* ; and had he been armed with consular *imperium* he might have been described as making *bellum*.

XI. §§ 27-29. ARGUMENT.—*It may be said that I am conniving at the escape of an arch-villain, instead of lodging him in the condemned cell, as the laws and precedents would warrant ; that it is craven conduct in me to quail at threatened unpopularity.*

Ch. XI. 1. *quandam* has an apologetic force : "if I may so say."

2. *detester ac deprecere* : "turn from myself by prayer (*i.e.* to the gods) and entreaty (*i.e.* to you)."

3. *quae dicam*: a relative and future indicative, not a dependent question with the subjunctive.

5. *si . . . loquatur*: "suppose my country were to say"; for the form of the conditional sentence see notes above on vii. 12 and viii. 1. Owing to the length of the following appeal, the sentence is left without an apodosis.

10. *non emissus . . . sed immissus*: another word-play; *emissus* suggests a discharged prisoner or defaulter, *immissus* a weapon hurled. *ut . . . videatur*: a subjunctive exactly parallel to *ut videaris* in ix. 20 above, where see note.

12. *duci . . . imperabis*: Cicero and Caesar sometimes use a passive or deponent infinitive with *impero* instead of *ut* with the subjunctive. Distinguish *dūci* from *dūci* (*dux*).

15. *an leges*: the second part of a compound question, hence *an*. Supply the verb *impediunt* from *impedit* above. The earliest of these laws was the *Lex Valeria* (509 B.C.), which secured the right of appeal (*provocatio*) to the people against a magistrate's sentence of scourging or death. The principle was reasserted and strengthened by the *Lex Porcia* (197 B.C.), and by the *Lex Sempronia* (121 B.C.) of Gaius Gracchus. Jurisdiction concerning the *caput* of a Roman citizen was in Cicero's time delegated to *quaestiones*, which could not inflict the death penalty. See INTRODUCTION, § 5.

16. *rogatae*: any proposition was put to the *comitia* in the form of a question: "Is it your sovereign will and pleasure?" Hence *rogare legem*, "to bring forward a law," a phrase here loosely used for to pass it.

18. *invidiam posteritatis*: subjective genitive; contrast with the genitive *severitatis invidia* below, l. 24.

19. *refers gratiam*: "repay a debt of gratitude." Distinguish *gratiam habere*, "to be grateful," and *gratias habere* or *agere*, "to give thanks."

20. *nulla commendatione maiorum*: none of Cicero's ancestors had held a curule office; hence he was styled a *novus homo*, not a *nobilis*. *tam mature*: the earliest age at which a Roman citizen could be a candidate for the various *honores* or high offices of state was fixed by the *Lex Villia Annalis* (180 B.C.). Cicero elsewhere boasts that he alone of *novi homines* attained the consulship in the earliest possible year. He was now forty-three.

21. *per omnes honorum gradus*: according to the *leges annales* of Sulla the *gradus* or order in which the offices were to be taken was as follows: quaestorship, praetorship, consulship. The aedileship, though not legally necessary, was generally held after the quaestorship, on account of the opportunity it afforded of conciliating the voters by magnificent shows and games.

23. *si quis . . . metus*: the form *quis* is used both substantively and adjectivally; but *qui* (nom. sing. masc.) is adjectival only.

25. *cum . . . vastabitur*: "while Italy is being devastated"; not the usual future-perfect, because the action is coincident in time with that of the apodosis verb, *conflagraturum*. Notice the correspond-

ence of the two verbs. The latter is put into the infinitive by *existimas*; and strictly speaking the subordinate verbs *vastabitur*, etc., should have been in the subjunctive as indirect or reported forms. But Cicero began the sentence with the intention of finishing with *tu non conflagrabis*? and then, with a change of thought, slightly altered the form of his apodosis.

27. **conflagraturum**: the metaphor from fire is very common in Latin and Greek. The verb *flagrare* is constantly used of a man whose reputation is blasted.

XII. §§ 29-30. ARGUMENT.—*My answer is that I would not hesitate a moment to follow precedents and kill Catilina if I thought that step was advisable. But there are many weak-minded senators and others who would regard such a course as too despotic; and moreover, if Catilina goes out to Manlius, his conspiracy will be undeniable; and then too he will take his gang with him.*

[Consult the INDEX for **Flaccus, Gracchi, Saturninus.**]

Ch. XII. 2. sentiunt: the word is often used of political opinion: cp. *cum Caesare sentire*, "to belong to Caesar's party"; and xiii. 19, *quid de re publica sentiat*.

3. **si . . . iudicarem**: "if I thought" (which I do not), or "if I had thought" (which I did not: continuous past action). Contrast *dedissem*, "I should have given" (simple past act).

4. **usuram**: in its literal sense of "use" or "enjoyment," **gladiatori**: slaves, trained to arms, often accompanied the leaders of faction at this time in Rome, when street brawls were frequent, such as the fray between Milo and Clodius. Hence *gladiator* = hired assassin or cut-throat.

5. **summi viri**: such as those mentioned before in Ch. ii.

6. **Flacci**: called Fulvius before in ii. 5.

9. **quid . . . invidiae**: join these words, the latter being a partitive genitive. **parricida civium**: the murderer of a citizen was a *parricida*, partly because it was a sin against the *patria*, the *communis parens*; and partly because it was the murder of a brother, and the term *parricidium* applied to the killing of any near relation.

10. **si . . . impendēret . . . fui**: an irregular but common form of sentence; in which the speaker begins with a hypothesis, then, suddenly changing the form of sentence, continues with an unconditional assertion of fact followed up by something equivalent to an apodosis. "Even if odium had been threatening me—well, my idea always was," etc. The correct apodosis to *si . . . impenderet* would have been some such sentence as *invidia, virtute parata, (ut opinor) gloria esset, non invidia*; but the intruding idea *hoc animo fui* ousts the real apodosis from its natural position as principal sentence and makes it a consecutive clause. This chiefly occurs when the apodosis becomes an accusative and infinitive; cp. note on xi. 25. Distinguish *impendēret* from *impenderet*.

12. **quamquam**: "and yet." **in hoc ordine**: i.e. *ordine senatorio*.

13. *qui . . . ea quae imminent non videant*: note carefully the moods here and in the following clause. *Qui non videant* denotes a class (whom the *imperi* will follow), "such fools that they do not see"; hence the subjunctive is consecutive, in the form sometimes called the "generic" subjunctive. But we have the indicative in *quae imminent* (although it is subordinated to a subjunctive clause) because Cicero wishes to represent the threatened perils as distinct and individual facts. So *dissimulent* marks the class from whom the *improbi* will take their cue.

14. *dissimulent*: *simulo* is to invent something non-existent; *dissimulo* to hide what exists. *mollibus*: *mollis* is perhaps a contraction of *mobilis*, and means "easily moving," and so fickle or shifty; then in a secondary sense "yielding," and so soft or effeminate.

15. *aluerunt*: the indicative because it is virtually the principal verb of a new sentence; *qui . . . aluerunt* = *et hi . . . aluerunt*.

16. *multi*: *i.e.* many outside the senatorial order.

18. *regie*: "despotically"; an invidious meaning clung to the word *rex* and its congeners, perhaps from the memory of the Tarquins.

19. *pervenerit*: the apodosis verb is *fore*, put into the infinitive by *intellego*.

20. *qui non videat*: as before pointed out, Cicero uses this form much more often than *quin*.

21. *hoc . . . uno interfecto*: the ablative absolute is equivalent to a protasis *si hic interfectus sit* (representing the future-perfect indicative, which would have been used if the sentence had not been subordinated to *intellego*); the apodosis verb is *reprimi posse*. In the latter it should be noted that, instead of the normal future, the modal auxiliary (*possum*) with its infinitive is used; and thus the awkward substitutes (*fore ut*, or the supine with *iri*) for the wanting future infinitive passive are avoided. The difficulty of the future subjunctive passive can often be met in the same way, by using *possum* or some other auxiliary of mood.

XIII. §§ 31-33. ARGUMENT.—*The evil has come to a head, but it will not be got rid of by getting rid of one man, a temporary alleviation worse than useless. Let all the villains depart; and may Jupiter, the guardian of Rome, bring on them the fate they deserve.*

[Consult the INDEX for Iuppiter Stator.]

Ch. XIII. 2. *nescio quo pacto*: *nescio quo* is regarded (and may be written) as one word, an indefinite pronoun; consequently it does not affect the mood of the verb *erupit*. The whole phrase expresses (euphemistically) a feeling of discontent; "heaven only knows why."

4. *tanto latrocinio*: the abstract for the concrete, "such a horde of brigands": cp. *coniuratio* for conspirators (iii. 3).

6. *cura et metu*: ablatives of separation.

8. *aestu febrique*: practically hendiadys, 'fever heat.'

9. *iactantur*: *cum* with the indicative here denotes frequentative (or iterative) action; and the following *si biberunt* is equivalent to *cum biberunt*, "whenever they drink." Cp. note on *cum*, iii. 15.

11. *relevatus*: equivalent to a protasis, *si relevatus erit*.

12. *reliquis vivis*: ablative absolute.

16. *tribunal praetoris urbani*: there were eight praetors at this time, with functions chiefly judicial. Six took charge of the criminal courts, while the *praetor urbanus* and *praetor peregrinus* heard civil suits, the latter taking those in which a foreigner was concerned. The *praetor urbanus* had a permanent tribunal in the Forum, and an attempt had been made to intimidate him in the decision of certain debt cases. *cum gladiis*: "sword in hand," a rather common phrase, which must never be confused with the ordinary instrumental ablative without a preposition.

17. *curiam*: *i.e.* the *curia Hostilia*, the original senate-house, said to have been built by the king Tullus Hostilius, on the north-east side of the Forum. It was burnt down in the riots following the death of Clodius, 52 B.C. The senate could meet only in a *templum*, *i.e.* a spot definitely marked out and duly consecrated. *malleolos*: a mallet-shaped missile with a wire head filled with some inflammable material, and having a barbed point to enable it to fasten on to woodwork, etc.

18. *sit denique inscriptum . . . sentiat*: if the Catilinarians all left the city and joined the rebels at Faesulae, they would be coming out in their true colours and confessing their political views. By *inscriptum in fronte* Cicero probably intends to suggest a comparison with slaves who were branded on the forehead for various offences.

25. *hisce ominibus*: the "omens" were the prophecy contained in the words he had just used.

28. *tu, Iuppiter, qui . . . constitutus*: Cicero here turns to the statue of the god in the temple. His language is somewhat exaggerated, as the temple was not built under Romulus, who, according to the legend, vowed it; it was only much later, in 294 B.C., that the senate ordered its erection.

INDEX OF PROPER NAMES.

A.

Ahāla, -ae, m. : Gaius Servilius Ahala was Master of Horse to the Dictator Lucius Cincinnatus in 439 B.C. He summoned Spurius Maelius to appear before the dictator, and at the latter's bidding, slew Maelius in the Forum when he refused to appear. Ahala was brought to trial subsequently, but escaped the consequences of condemnation in the usual way by going into exile. See below, MAELIUS.

C.

Cātilina, -ae, m. see INTRODUCTION, pp. 8-12.

E.

Etrūrīa, -ae, f. : the country of the Etrusci or Tusci, called by the Greeks Tyrrhēni. It extended from the right bank of the Tiber northwards to the Apennines. The early Etruscans were probably a mixed race of immigrants; their real origin cannot be conclusively traced. They were a highly civilised and powerful people when Rome was in her infancy, and only succumbed to the rising power of the latter after more than a hundred years of warfare. They received the Roman franchise in 91 B.C. In the civil war Etruria sided with Marius against Sulla, and was consequently regarded by Catilina as a favourable centre for his military operations. Faesūlae (now *Fiesole*) became his headquarters, the *Munliana castra* that Cicero frequently alludes to.

F.

Flaccus, -i, m. : see below, FULVIUS.

Fōrum Aurēliūm : now *Mont-alto*, a little place near the coast of Etruria, on the Aurelian Way, about fifty miles from Rome. Like many places with similar names, it was probably in the beginning a gathering-place, or canteen, for the workmen employed in constructing the road.

Fulvius, -i, m. : Marcus Fulvius Flaccus was consul in 125 B.C., and tribune of the people three years later, and a partisan of Gaius Gracchus. In the attack made by the consul Opimius on the latter (121 B.C.), Fulvius fought for his party, and was killed together with his elder son. The younger, who had been sent with terms of reconciliation to Opimius before the fighting began, was thrown into prison and murdered. See below, GRACCHUS and OPIMIUS.

G.

Gracchus, -i, m. : the two famous brothers were sons of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus (*clarissimus pater*), who was consul in 177 B.C. and again fourteen years later ; he held other high offices, and won great credit for pacifying Spain and subduing Sardinia. His wife, the celebrated Cornelia, was daughter of P. Scipio Africanus Major, the conqueror of Hannibal. The elder brother, Tiberius, was tribune in 133 B.C., when he brought forward a vigorous agrarian law and other kindred measures of reform. The senators, headed by Scipio Nasica, took up arms, attacked the people, and killed Gracchus, in about the thirty-fifth year of his age. The younger brother, Gaius Sempronius Gracchus, became tribune in 123, and again in 122. He revived and considerably extended his brother's proposals, and carried them, thereby greatly curtailing the power and privileges of the senatorial order. The latter by various underhand schemes undermined the power of Gracchus, then openly attacked him and his party in the Forum, when they appeared there to oppose retrogressive legislation. Gracchus refused to take up arms, and was slain (121 B.C.) with about three thousand others. See FULVIUS, OPIMIUS, and SCIPIO.

I.

Iuppiter, Iōvis, m. : called **Stator** as staying the flight of the Romans in battle, and generally preserving the existing order of things. His temple on the Palatine Mount was, according to the early legend, dedicated by Romulus, the first king of Rome, in consequence of a vow made in battle against the Sabines. Hence he is described as *antiquissimus custos* of Rome and things Roman.

L.

Laeca, -ae, m. : Marcus Porcius Laeca, a senator and conspirator with Catilina. In his house *inter falcarios* took place the meeting of November 6th, when Catilina made his final arrangements.

Lēpīdus, -i, m. : Manius Aemilius Lepidus was consul with Tullus in the year 66 B.C., when Catilina formed his earlier plot. He belonged to the party of the *optimates*, but practically retired from politics when the civil war broke out in 49 B.C.

M.

Maelius, -i, m. : Spurius Maelius, according to the legend, was a rich plebeian, who during the great famine of the year 439 B.C. bought up corn and distributed it at a nominal price among the poorer classes; he was accordingly accused of aspiring to kingly power, and was put to death. See above, *AHALA*.

Manlius, -i, m. : Gaius Manlius served as a centurion under Sulla; and in consequence of his military experience he was made the leader of the military side of the conspiracy. He hoisted the standard of revolt in Etruria (October 27th), and fortified the camp at Faesulae.

Marcellus, -i, m. : Marcus Marcellus was consul in the year 51 B.C. and an intimate friend of Cicero's. He was best known as a bitter opponent of Julius Caesar, but withdrew from the civil war after the battle of Pharsalus (48 B.C.) to Mytilène, where he studied philosophy. His relatives at Rome procured his pardon; and Cicero's speech of thanks to Caesar is still extant. He was, however, murdered at Athens on his way home.

Mārius, -i, m. : Gaius Marius, the great soldier, was born at Arpinum in 157 B.C. He distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Numantia, in Spain (134 B.C.), conquered Jugurtha, king of Numidia (106 B.C.), and by a victory over the Teutons at Aquae Sextiae (102 B.C.) in his fourth consulate, and by another over the Cimbrians at Vercellae in his fifth, in the following year, saved Italy from being overrun by barbarian hordes. In 100 B.C. he was consul again, and had to crush by force of arms the outbreak of the demagogues Saturninus and Glaucia, whose aid had made him consul. He served in the Social war (90 B.C.), but the command in the Mithridatic war (88 B.C.) was given to his rival Sulla, who drove him into temporary exile. In the absence of Sulla in the East, Marius returned, joined Cinna, who meanwhile had led the democratic party, and effected an entry into Rome (87 B.C.), and massacred his opponents. He proclaimed himself and Cinna consuls for the ensuing year, but died on the eighteenth day of this, his seventh consulship.

Mētellus, -i, m. : Quintus Caecilius Metellus Celer was praetor in the year 63 B.C. and consul three years later. He took an active part against Catilina, and prevented him from breaking out of Etruria into Gaul. He died in 59 B.C., according to popular report from poison given by his profligate wife Clodia.

A **Marcus Metellus** mentioned (viii. 10, if the reading is correct) as the man with whom Catilina was placed in *libera custodia* is not otherwise known.

O.

Ōpīmius, -i, m. : Lucius Opimius was consul in the year 121 B.C., and a violent opponent of Gaius Gracchus. Being invested by senatorial decree with supreme powers, Opimius with an armed force

slew Gracchus, Fulvius, and many of their adherents. In 109 B.C. he was convicted of having taken bribes three years previously from the Numidian king Jugurtha, and fled into exile to Dyrrhachium in Epirus, where he died in great misery. See also GRACCHUS and FULVIUS above.

P.

Pālātium, -i, n. : the Palatium, or Mons Palatīnus, the central hill of the seven hills of Rome, was the site of the original city. In later days it was covered with important buildings, public and private. On its northern slope was the temple of Iuppiter Stator, looking over the Forum. Cicero's house was on the N.E. edge. Near it was the house of the orator Hortensius, which afterwards became the imperial residence of Augustus and his successors, and was called the Palatium. Hence our word "palace."

Praeneste, -is, n. and f. : now *Palestrina*, about twenty miles S.E. of Rome, one of the most ancient cities of Latium. According to the legends its origin was Greek. It was strongly fortified by nature and art, and long resisted the attacks of Rome. In 81 B.C. Sulla planted one of his military colonies there. Its oracular temple of Fortune was very celebrated.

S.

Sāturnīnus, -i, m. : Lucius Appuleius Saturninus, the celebrated demagogue, was tribune of the people for the first time in 102 B.C., and a close adherent of the democratic party of Gaius Marius. In 100 B.C., when Marius was consul and Glaucia praetor, Saturninus by murder and violence contrived to be elected tribune a second time; and he then brought forward various agrarian and other democratic proposals. In the elections of the year the violent conduct of Saturninus and Glaucia culminated in open assassination, which alienated from them all sympathy. The senate declared them public enemies; and Marius, as consul, was compelled to act against them. They took refuge in the Capitol, but were compelled to surrender. Marius placed them for safety in the Curia; but the mob tore off the roof, and stoned them to death with the tiles. As long after as the year 63 B.C. Cicero defended the aged senator Rabirius, who was accused of having murdered Saturninus.

Scīpio, -ōnis, m. : Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasīca, surnamed Serapio, was consul in 138 B.C. But he is chiefly known for his action five years later, when the tribes met to elect Tiberius Gracchus tribune a second time, a course which was held to be illegal by the senate. As the consuls refused to interfere, Scipio led the senators in the attack on the people in which Gracchus was killed. To avoid the consequences of his act, Scipio was subsequently sent on a

pretended mission into Asia, though as *pontifex maximus* he should have remained in Italy. He died in what was practically exile at Pergamus.

Servilius, -i, m. : Gaius Servilius Glaucia was praetor in the year 100 B.C. He was the chief supporter of Saturninus, whose fate he shared. See SATURNINUS.

Sestius, -i, m. : Publius Sestius (or Sextius) was quaestor in 63 B.C., and tribune of the people six years later. In 56 B.C. Cicero successfully defended him on a charge of violence. In the civil war he first joined Pompeius, then went over to Caesar. His ultimate fate is unknown.

T.

Tullus, -i, m. : Lucius Volcatius Tullus was consul with Lepidus in 66 B.C. See LEPIDUS.

V.

Vālērīus, -i, m. : Lucius Valerius was consul with Marius in the year 100 B.C. See SATURNINUS.

LEXICON.

In this Lexicon compound words in which some editors do not admit assimilation will be found under the traditional assimilated spelling, *e.g.* for *adfero* see *affero*, for *conloco* see *colloco*.

ā (before consonants), *ab* (before vowels, *h*, and some consonants), *abs* (usu. only in compounds and before *te* in Cic., Liv.), *prep.* with *abl.*; *from*; of agency: *by*.

ab-eō, *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, *to go off*, *depart*.

ab-horreō, *horruī*, *ēre* (*to shrink back from*), *to be opposed to*, *not to agree with*.

ab-sum, *abfui* (*āfui*), *abesse*, *to be away*, *to be removed*.

ab-ūtor, *ūsus sum*, *ūtī*, *to abuse*.

ācer, *acris*, *e*, *sharp*.

acerbus, *a*, *um*, *bitter*.

aciēs, *ei*, *f.*, *an edge*.

ācritēr, *adv.*, *sharply*, *keenly*.

ad, *prep.* with *acc.*, *to*, *near*, *at*; *ad aliquem*, *at a person's house*. With verbs denoting motion, aim, purpose, *to*, *for*, *with regard to*.

ad-dūcō, *duxi*, *ductum*, *ere*, *to bring*, *to induce*.

adeō, *adv.*, *even*, *what is more*, *still further*.

adhibeō, *hibui*, *hibitum*, *ēre*, *to apply*, *to employ*.

adhūc, *adv.*, *hitherto*.

ad-minister, *stri*, *m.*, *an assistant*, *an abettor*.

admīror, *ātus sum*, *āri*, *wonder*.

adulescens, *entis*, *c.*, *a youth*.

adulescentulus, *i*, *m.*, *a lad*.

adultus, *a*, *um*, *p.adj.*, *grown up*;

rei p. pestis ad, *inveterate*.

adventus, *ūs*, *m.*, *a coming*.

aeger, *gra*, *grum*, *sick*, *ill*.

aequus, *a*, *um*, *equal*, *quiet*;

aequo animo, *patiently*, *with resignation*.

aestus, *ūs*, *m.*, *heat*.

aeternus, *a*, *um*, *eternal*.

afferō, *attuli*, *allātum*, *afferre*, *to bring*.

afflictō, *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *to harass*, *torment*.

aggregō, (*ad-grego*), *āvi*, *ātum*, *āre*, *join to*; *eodem naufragos*, *to collect together*.

agnoscō, *nōvi*, *nitum*, *ere*, *recognise*.

agō, *ēgi*, *actum* (*to drive*), *to carry on*, *do*; esp. with *advs.*; *male*, etc., *to plead*, *argue*.

āiō, *verb defective*, *to say*.

aliēnus, *a*, *um*, *belonging to another person or thing*; *subst.*,

aliēnus, *i*, *m.*, *a stranger*.

aliquandō, *adv.*, *at length*; *tandem aliquando*, *now at length*.

aliquī, *aliquae*, *aliquod*, *pro-nom. indef. adj.*, *some*.

aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, pronom.
indef. subst. and adj., some, any one, something, anything; pl., some, any.

aliquō, adv., to some place.

aliquot, indef. num. indecl., some.

alius, a, ud, another.

alō, alui, altum, ere, to nourish, support, sustain.

altāria, ium, n., a high altar.

amentia, ae, f., madness.

amicus, i, m., a friend.

amplius, adv., longer, further.

amplus, a, um (spacious), distinguished.

an, conj., or whether. Elliptically
 (the first alternative being easily supplied) : *do you really think . . . ?*

animadvērtō, verti, versum, ere, to give heed to, to notice; in

aliquem, to punish.

annus, i, m., a year.

ante, adv., before, previously, ago; prep. with acc., before.

antiquus, a, um, old.

apertē, adv., openly.

apud, prep. with acc., with; apud me, at my house.

aqua, ae, f., water.

aquila, ae, f., an eagle, i.e., a standard of a legion.

arbitror, ātus sum, āri, to think.

arceō, cui, ēre, to keep off, hinder.

ardeō, arsi, arsum, ēre, to be on fire, burn.

argenteus, a, um, made of silver.

arma, ōrum, n., arms, weapons.

armātus, a, um, armed, under arms.

aspectus, ūs, m., seeing, sight.

assequor (ad-sequor), secūtus, sum, sequi, come up, attain, gain.

asservō, āvi, ātum, āre, to keep, take charge of.

assideō, sēdi, sessum, ēre, to sit by, to sit with.

at, conj., but, on the other hand, yet.

atque and ac (the latter in classical writers only before consonants), *and; and that too.*

atrox, ōcis, (fierce), horrible.

at-tendō, di, tum, ere, to direct, to give heed to.

auctor, ōris, c., producer, causer, promoter.

auctōritās, ātis, f., influence, support, authority; resolution (of the Senate).

audācia, ae, f. (daring), impudence, insolence.

audeō, ausus sum, ēre, to dare, venture.

audiō, ivi and ii, itum, ire, to hear.

auris, is, f., the ear.

auspicium, ii, n., augury from birds, auspices.

aut, conj., or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or.

autem, conj., but.

avus, i, m., a grandfather.

bacchor, ātus sum, āri (to celebrate the festival of Bacchus), to revel.

bellum, i, n., war.

bibo, bibi, ere, to drink.

bonus, a, um, compar. melior, superl. optimus; adj. (good);

bonus, i, m., a patriotic, loyal man; bonum, i, n., a good thing; pl., goods.

brevis, e, short, brief.

caedēs, is, f., slaughter, murder.

caelum, i, n., the heavens, heaven.

calamitās, ātis, f., disaster.

campus, i, m., a plain; Campus

Martius, a plain in N.W. Rome used as a place for holding the elections.

capiō, cēpi, captum, ere (*to take*),
to adopt, to form (a plan),
suffer, undergo.

carcer, eris, m., a prison.

careō, ui, itūrus, ēre, to be with-
out, free from, to be deprived of,
want.

cārus, a, um, dear.

castrum, i, n., sing., a fort ; pl.,
a fortified camp.

cāsus, ūs, m. (a fall), a chance.

causa, ae, f., cause, reason ;
abl., **cāusā, for the sake**
of.

cēdō, cessi, cessum, ere, to yield,
submit to.

certē, adv., surely.

certus, a, um, fixed. certain,
definite ; resolved.

[cēterus], a, um, usu. pl., the
rest.

circum-clūdō, clūsi, clūsum, ere,
to hem in.

circum-stō, steti, stāre, to stand
around, surround.

cīvis, is, c., a citizen, fellow
citizen.

cīvitās, ātis, f., a state.

clāmō, āvi, ātum, āre, to shout
aloud.

clārus, a, um, clear (bright),
illustrious.

clēmens, entis, merciful.

coepiō, coepi, coeptum, coepēre
(present not classical), to
begin.

coerceō, cui, citum, ēre, to check ;
to punish.

coetus, ūs, m., an assembly.

cōgitō, āvi, ātum, āre, to think ;
to think of, design, plan.

cognitus, a, um, known.

colligō, lēgi, lectum, ere, collect
together.

collocō, āvi, ātum, āre, to place,
to station, to establish.

colōnia, ae, f., a colony.

comes, mitis, c., a companion,
an associate, comrade.

comitium, ii, n., the place for the
public assemblies at Rome,
N.E. of the Forum ; pl. **comitia,**
ōrum, n., an assembly of the
Romans for elective, legisla-
tive, and other purposes ; elec-
tions.

commendātiō, ōnis, f., recom-
mendation.

commissum, i, n., an offence.

com-mittō, mīsi, missum, ere,
to perpetrate.

com-moveō, mōvi, mōtum, ēre,
to stir, move, disquiet ; se
commovēre, to rouse oneself.

communis, e, common, general,
public.

com-parō, āvi, ātum, āre, to
prepare, get ready.

comperiō, peri, pertum, īre, to
find out.

com-petitor, ōris, m., a rival,
opposing candidate.

com-plūrēs, plūra, several.

com-prehēdō, prehendi, prehen-
sum, ere, to seize, arrest.

comprimō, pressi, pressum,
ere, to check, repress, get rid
of.

cōnātus, ūs, m., an attempt.

con-cēdō, cessi, cessum, ere, to
go away, withdraw ; to grant.

con-citō, āvi, ātum, āre, to set,
stir up, to stir up, cause.

concupiscō, pīvi or pīi, pītum.
ere, to desire very eagerly,
strive after.

concursum, ūs, m., a concourse, a
meeting.

condemnō, āvi, ātum, āre, to
find guilty.

con-ferō, contuli, collātum, con-
ferre, to bring together ; se
conferre, to betake oneself, to
direct, apply, to fix (caedem).

confestim, adv., without delay.

conficiō, fēci, fectum, ere, (to
complete, finish), wear out,
exhaust.

con-fidō, fīsus sum, ere, to be confident that.

con-firmō, āvi, ātum, āre, to strengthen, to assert, affirm.

con-flagrō, āvi, ātum, āre, to be on fire, to be burnt up.

con-flō, āvi, ātum, āre, to kindle, to excite; to make up, raise; to produce.

con-gregō, āvi, ātum, āre, pass., to herd together.

con-iciō, iēci, iectum, ere, to cast, to deal (a thrust).

con-iungō, iunxi, iunctum, ere, to join together, to unite, connect.

coniūrātiō, ōnis, f., a conspiracy; conspirators.

coniūrāti, ōrum, m., conspirators.

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, to attempt.

conscientia, ae, f., consciousness, conscience.

conscribō, scripsi, scriptum, ere, to enrol; patres conscripti, conscript or chosen fathers (of the Roman senators).

consensio, ōnis, f., agreement, harmony.

con-servō, āvi, ātum, āre, to preserve.

consilium, ii, n. (deliberation), counsel, a council, deliberative assembly, purpose, design, advice.

conspiciō, spexi, spectrum, ere, to look at, view.

constituō, stitui, stitutum, ere (to place), to establish, set up; to fix, appoint, mark out.

con-stringō, strinxi, strictum, ere (to bind fast), to check, restrain.

consul, sulis, m., a consul (the two consuls were the highest magistrates in Rome).

consulāris, e, adj., of a consul, consular. consulāris, is, m., an ex-consul.

consulō, sului, sultum, ere, to ask advice of, consult.

consultum, i, n., a decree (of the Senate).

contāminō, āvi, ātum, āre, to pollute.

contentus, a, um, contented, satisfied.

contineō, tinui, tentum, ēre, to confine, keep (in a place), retain, to hold in, keep back.

contingō, tigi, tactum, ere (to touch), to happen.

contrā, prep. with acc., against.

contumēlia, ae, f., insult, invective.

con-veniō, vēni, ventum, ire, to come together, assemble, to fit, be suitable; impersonal, it is fitting.

con-vincō, vīci, victum, ere, to prove guilty, convict.

con-vocō, āvi, ātum, āre, to call together.

cōpia, ae, f., abundance; pl., forces.

corpus, poris, n., a body.

corrīgō, rexi, rectum, ere, to set right, amend, reform.

corrōborō, āvi, ātum, āre, to strengthen; coniurationem non credendo, to encourage.

corruptēla, ae, f., seduction; bribery.

cotidiē, adv., daily.

crēdō, didi, ditum, ere, believe, suppose.

crescō, crēvi, crētum, ere, to grow, to increase.

crūdēliter, adv., harshly; comparative, crudelius, too harshly.

cum, prep. with abl., with, together with; of circumstances, to (salute reipublicae); cum with abl. of pers. pron. always,

with abl. of rel. pron. usually follows its case, e.g. mecum, quocum, but also cum quo.

cum, when, at the time when, with indic.; causal, since, inasmuch, with subj.; with concessive force, although, with subj.

cumulō, āvi, ātum, āre, to heap
or pile up, to crown.
cunctus, a, um, the whole, all.
cupiditās, ātis, f., an eager de-
sire, passion.
cupiō, īvi or ii, itum, ere, to
desire.
cūra, ae, f., care, anxiety.
cūria, ae, f., the Senate-house.
custōdia, ae, f., watch, a guard-
house, custody, safe-keeping.
custōdiō, īvi (ii), itum, ire, to
watch, guard, keep in sight; to
keep in custody.
custōs, ōdis, c., a preserver.

dē, prep. with abl., from, on
account of, because of, concern-
ing, about.

dēbeō, bui, bitum, ēre, to owe, be
bound to give; dēbitus, a, um,
owing, due.

dē-cernō, crēvi, crētum, ere, to
decide, decree.

dēclinātiō, ōnis, f., a turning
aside, a swerve.

dē-decus, coris, n., disgrace, taint.

dēfendō, fendi, fensum, ere, to
repel; to defend, protect.

dēficiō, fēci, fectum, ere, to with-
draw, desert, revolt.

dēfigō, fixi, fixum, ere, fix, drive.

deinde or dein, adv., afterwards,
then.

dēlectō, āvi, ātum, āre, to de-
light, please.

dēlēō, lēvi, lētum, ēre, to abolish,
efface.

dēligō, lēgi, lectum, ere, to pick
out, select.

dē-migrō, āvi, ātum, āre, to mi-
grate, to move on.

dēnique, adv., at last, in fine;
tum d., then at length, not till
then.

dē-pōno, posui, positum, ere, to
lay aside.

dē-precor, ātus sum, āri, to avert
by prayer, deprecate.

dē-relinquō, līqui, lictum, ere,
to abandon.

dēsiderō, āvi, ātum, āre, to long
for, to miss.

dē-signō, āvi, ātum, āre, to mark
out; designatus, elect.

dē-sinō, sīvi and sii, situm, ere,
to cease.

dē-sistō, stiti, stitum, ere, to
cease.

dē-sum, fui, esse, to be away; to be
wanting; fail.

dē-testor, ātus sum, āri, to avert,
ward off (by prayer).

dētrimentum, ī, n., loss, injury.

deus, ī (nom. pl., dei, dii, or di),
m., a god.

dē-voeō, vōvi, vōtum, ēre, to
vow, devote.

dexter, tera, terum and tra,
trum, right; subst., dextera
or dextra f. (sc. manus), the
right hand.

dicō, dixi, dictum, ere, to say.

diēs, ēi, sing. m. (in Cic. sing. only
f. when used of a fixed date, a
period of time), a day.

difficultās, ātis, f., difficulty,
embarrassment.

dignus, a, um, worthy.

diligens, entis, careful.

diligenter, adv., carefully.

diligentia, ae, f., carefulness,
diligence.

dimittō, mīsi, missum, ere, to
let go, dismiss.

direptiō, ōnis, f., a plundering.

dis-cēdō, cessi, cessum, ere, to go
away, depart.

discessus, ūs, m., departure.

disciplina, ae, f. (teaching),
principle, precedents, traditions.

di-scribō, scripsi, scriptum, ere,
to map out.

dis-simulō, āvi, ātum, āre, to
pretend that something is not
what it is, conceal.

dissolūtus, a, um, *lax, remiss.*
dis-tribuō, tribui, tribūtum, ere,
to distribute, to portion out.
diū, *adv., compar., diūtius, long.*
dō, dedi, datum, dare, to give,
give up.
dolor, ōris, m., *pain.*
domesticus, a, um, of the house
or family; private.
domus, gen. domūs and (in class.
prose only as *locat.*) domī, f., a
house; domi, at home.
dubitō, āvi, ātum, āre, to doubt,
to hesitate.
dūcō, duxi, ductum, ere (to
draw) to drag.
dūdum, *adv., some time ago; see*
iam.
dum, *conj., while; provided that,*
with subj., also strengthened
by modo; dummodo, if only.
duo, ae, o, *two.*
dux, ducis, c., a leader.
ec-quis, ecquid, *pron. interrog.*
subst., (is there) any one?
adv., ecquid, at all?
ē-dūcō, duxi, ductum, ere, to
lead forth.
efferō, extuli, ēlātum, efferre, to
carry out, to exalt, promote.
effrēnātus, a, um, unbridled.
effugiō, fūgi, ere, to escape.
ego, pl. nōs, pers. pron., I, me,
etc.
ēgredior, gressus sum, gredi,
to go forth.
ēiciō, iēci, iectum, to cast out;
eicere se, to rush out.
ē-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, to slip,
disappear.
ē-lūdō, lūsi, lūsum, ere (to evade),
to make sport of.
ē-mittō, misi, missum, ere, to
discharge, to let loose.
ē-morior, mortuus sum, i, to die.
enim, *conj., indeed, for.*
eō, īvi and usu. ii, itum, īre, to go.

eōdem, *adv., to the same place or*
purpose.
eques, quitis, c. (a horseman), a
knight; Equitēs, order of
knights.
ēripiō, ripui, reptum, ere (to
snatch away), to remove.
ē-rumpō, rūpi, ruptum, ere, to
burst out or forth, to come to
light, be disclosed.
et, *conj., and; et . . . et, both*
. . . and.
et-enim, *conj., and indeed, and*
in fact.
etiam, *conj., yet, certainly, in-*
deed, even, nay even.
ē-vertō, verti, versum, ere, to
overthrow.
ēvocātor, ōris, m., one who calls
to arms, a stirrer up.
ex and (only before consonants) ē,
out of, from, in accordance with.
ex-audiō, īvi, itum, īre, to hear
clearly.
excidō, cidi, ere, to fall down.
exclūdō, clūsi, clūsum, ere, to
shut out.
ex-eō, ii, itum, īre, to go forth,
depart.
ex-hauriō, hausi, haustum, īre,
to draw out, to drain, to dis-
gorge.
existimō, āvī, ātum, āre, to
think, suppose.
exitium, ii, n., destruction.
exsilium, ii, n., exile.
ex-sistō, stiti, ere, to emerge, to
arise, to come to light.
ex-spectō, āvi, ātum, āre, to
await, wait, hope for.
ex-stinguō, stinxī, stinctum, ere,
to put out, to destroy.
exsul, sulis, c., an exile.
exsultō, āvi, ātum, āre (to leap),
to run riot, to revel.
ex-torqueō, torsi, tortum, ēre,
to wrest away, wrest from.
extrā, *prep. with acc., outside of,*
except.

facile, *adv.*, easily, readily.

facilis, *e*, easy.

facinus, *oris*, *n.*, a crime.

faciō, fēci, factum, *ere*, to make,
bring about; to form; to cause :
to do, to act.

falcārius, *ii*, *m.*, a scythe-maker.

fallō, fefelli (falsum), *ere*, to
escape notice, be unknown to.

falsus, *a*, *um*, false, groundless.

fāma, *ae*, *f.*, good name, reputa-
tion.

famēs, *is*, *f.*, hunger.

fateor, fassus sum, ēri, to con-
fess.

fauces, *ium*, *f. plur.* (jaws), *a*
pass.

fax, facis, *f.*, a torch; alicui ad
libidinem facem praeferre, *i.e.*,
to lead the way to.

febris, *is*, *f.*, fever.

ferō, tulī, lātum, ferre, to bear,
brook, endure; report, speak of;
get, obtain.

ferrum, *i*, *n.*, iron, sword.

finis, *is*, *m.*, limit.

fiō, factus sum, fieri, to become.

firmō, āvi, ātum, āre, secure,
strengthen.

firmus, *a*, *um*, firm, steadfast.

flāgitium, *ii*, *n.*, a shameful act.

foedus, *eris*, *n.*, a treaty, league.

fortasse, *adv.*, perhaps.

fortis, *e* (strong), brave, resolute.

fortitūdō, dinis, *f.*, courage,
steadfastness.

fortūna, *ae*, *f.*, fortune; property,
usu. *pl.*

forum, *i*, *n.*, a public place,
market-place; Forum Aurē-
lium, in Etruria, on the
Aurelia Via.

frangō, frēgi, fractum, *ere*, to
break, to crush.

frequentia, *ae*, *f.*, a large as-
sembly, throng.

frigus, *oris*, *n.*, cold.

frons, frontis, *f.*, the forehead.

fuga, *ae*, *f.*, a flight, exile.

fūnestus, *a*, *um*, deadly, fatal.

furiōsus, *a*, *um*, mad, raging.

furor, ōris, *m.*, madness, frenzy.

futūrus, *a*, *um*, about to be.

gaudium, *ii*, *n.*, joy, delight.

gelidus, *a*, *um*, cold.

gens, gentis, *f.*, a race, people;

ubinam gentium sumus?
where in the world are we?

gladiātor, ōris, *m.*, a gladiator,
a cut-throat (a term of re-
proach).

gladius, *ii*, *m.*, a sword.

glōria, *ae*, *f.*, renown.

gradus, ūs, *m.*, a step; a degree.

grātia, *ae*, *f.*, gratitude, thanks;
gratiam referre, to repay, re-
quite.

gravis (heavy), weighty, dignified;
grievous, hard, harsh.

graviter, *adv.*, weightily, seri-
ously, acutely.

habeō, bui, bitum, ēre (to have),
to hold, occupy, to show, con-
vene; to give (thanks).

habitō, āvi, ātum, āre, to dwell,
reside.

haereō, haesi, haesum, ēre, to
stick, cling to.

hebesco, ere, to grow blunt, dull.

hic (hic), haec, hōc, *dem. pron.*,
this, this here.

hic, *adv.*, in this place, here.

hīce, haece, hōce, this here, this.

homō, minis, *m.* and *f.*, a man
(or woman).

honestō, āvi, ātum, āre, to
honour, magnify.

honestus, *a*, *um*, honourable;
distinguished.

honor, ōris, *m.*, honour, official
dignity, office.

hōra, *ae*, *f.*, an hour.

horribilis, *e*, terrible, awful.

hortor, ātus sum, āri, to exhort,
urge.

hostis, is, c., a (public) enemy.

idem, eadem, idem, the same;
often equivalent to also, at the
same time.

idūs, duum, f., the Ides, a divi-
sion of the Roman month.

igitur, adv., therefore.

ignōminia, ae, f., infamy.

ignōrō, āvi, ātum, āre, not to
know.

ille, illa, illud, that one, that, he,
she, it, the well-known.

illecebra, ae, f., enticement.

illustrō, āvi, ātum, āre, to light
up, clear up, explain.

immānitās, ātis, f., enormity.

immineō, ēre, to be imminent,
threaten.

immittō, misi, missum, ere, to
send against, discharge against.

immō, adv., yea, yes indeed;
immo vero, nay rather.

immortālis, e, deathless.

impediō, īvi and ii, itum, īre,
hinder.

impendeō, ēre, to overhang, im-
pend, threaten.

imperātor, ōris, m., a com-
mander.

imperitus, a, um, inexperienced.

imperium, ii, n., right of com-
mand, supreme (civil and mili-
tary) power, an empire.

imperō, āvi, ātum, āre, to com-
mand.

impetrō, āvi, ātum, āre, to gain
one's end.

impetus, ūs, m., onset, attack.

impius, a, um, undutiful, wicked.

importūnus, a, um (unfit), ruf-
fianly, savage.

improbus, a, um, bad, base, un-
principled.

impūnitus, a, um, unpunished.

in, prep. with acc. and abl.;
with abl., in, within, in
the case of; with acc., of
space, into, in, to; of time,
till, for; in diem, for a day;
against.

inānis, e, empty.

incendium, ii, n., a fire, con-
flagration.

inclūdō, clāsi, clāsum, ere, to
shut up.

in-crēdibilis, e, incredible, be-
yond belief.

in-crepō, ui, itum, āre, to make
a noise, to be noised abroad;
to utter aloud.

in-dūcō, duxi, ductum, ere (to
draw over); animum inducere,
to bring one's mind to, to re-
solve.

in-eō, ii or īvi, itum, īre, to
enter, enter upon; consilium,
to form a plan.

inertia, ae, f., inactivity.

in-ferō, intuli, illātum, inferre,
to bring in or into; manus
alicui, to lay hands on; bellum
alicui, to make war upon.

infestus, a, um, hostile, danger-
ous.

infitor, ātus sum, āri, to deny.

in-flammō, āvi, ātum, āre, to set
on fire.

in-gravesco, ere, to grow worse,
become oppressive.

inimicus, i, m., a (personal)
enemy.

initiō, āvi, ātum, āre, to initiate,
to consecrate.

iniūria, ae, f., an injustice; abl.,
iniuriā, wrongfully.

inopia, ae, f., want.

inquam, is, it, to say.

in-scribō, scripsi, scriptum, ere,
to write upon, inscribe.

insidiae, ārum, f. pl., a snare,
trap.

insidior, ātus sum, āri, to lie in
ambush for, to plot against.

intellegō, lexi, lectum, ere, to perceive, understand, be aware.
in-tendō, tendi, tentum, ere, to aim, direct one's thoughts (animum); to intend.

inter, prep. with acc., among;
inter falcarios, in the scythe makers' quarter; inter se, with each other, mutually.

inter-cēdō, cessi, cessum, ere, (to come between), to intervene.

interficiō, fēci, fectum, ere, to kill.

interitus, ūs, m., destruction, death.

inter-rogō, āvi, ātum, āre, to interrogate, ask.

inter-sum, fui, esse, to be between.

intestīnus, a, um, internal.

intrā, prep. with acc., within.

in-flrō, ussi, ustum, ere, to brand upon.

in-veniō, vēni, ventum, ire, to meet with, find.

invidia, ae, f., ill-will, odium, hatred, unpopularity.

invitō, āvi, ātum, are, to invite.

ipse, a, um, dem. pron., self, same, very, in person, used as an adjectival and substantival pron. of all three persons.

irrētiō, īvi, itum, ire, to ensnare.

is, ea, id, dem. pron. used as subst. adj., he, she, it, they, this, that, these, those; such, of such a kind; id aetatis, at that time.

iste, ista, istud, that of yours, such, of such a kind; in speeches, one's opponent "the fellow."

ita, adv., in this way, thus, so.

iaceō, cui, citūrus, to lie.

iactō, āvi, ātum, āre, to throw, to toss about; se iactare, to display oneself, swagger.

iam, adv., (now), at once; iam diu, dudum, or pridem, long since, at last, at length; nunc iam, now at length.

iubeō, iussi, iussum, ēre, to order.

iūcundus, a, um, pleasant.

iūdicium, ii, n., decision, judgment.

iūdicō, āvi, ātum, āre, to decide, to be of an opinion, believe.

iungō, iunxi, iunctum, ere, to join.

iūs, iūris, n., justice, right; iure, with justice, rightly; legal right.

iussus, only abl., m., an order.

iustus, a, um, just, right.

kalendae (calendae), -ārum, f., the first day of the Roman month; the Kalends.

labefactō, āvi, ātum, āre, to cause to totter, to weaken.

labor, ōris, m., work, training.

laetitia, ae, f., rejoicing, joy.

latrō, ōnis, m., a robber.

latrōcinium, ii, n., brigandage.

laus, laudis, f., praise, glory.

lectulus, i, m., a bed.

lēnis, e, mild.

lex, lēgis, f., an enactment, law.

liber, bera, berum, free, unchecked.

liberī, ōrum, m., children.

liberō, āvi, ātum, āre, to set free, free.

libidō, dinis, f., lust.

licet, cuit and citum est, ēre, impers., it is allowed, one may or can.

locus, i, m., a place, spot.

longē, adv., far.

loquor, cūtus sum, loqui, to speak, talk.

lux, lūcis, f., light, daylight.

māchinor, ātus sum, āri, to contrive.
 mactō, āvi, ātum, to visit with ; to afflict, punish.
 magis, adv. compar., superl. maximē, compar. more, superl. in the highest degree, most of all.
 magnus, a, um, compar. māior, superl. maximus ; great ; subst. māiōrēs, um, m., ancestors.
 malleolus, i, m., (a small hammer), a fire-dart, firebrand.
 mālō, mālui, malle, to choose rather, prefer.
 malus, a, um, bad ; malum, i, n., evil, misfortune.
 mandō, āvi, ātum, āre, entrust, commit, deliver ; to lay up (in mind).
 māne, subst. indecl. n., the morning ; adv., in the morning.
 manus, ūs, f., a hand, a band.
 marītus, i, m., a husband.
 mātūrē, adv., speedily.
 mātūritās, ātis, f., ripeness, maturity.
 mediocriter, adv., (moderately), not very.
 meditor, ātus sum, āri, to think about, to practise, study, P.P. with pass. force, studied.
 mehercule, interj., by Hercules.
 meminī, nisse, perf. with pres. force, to remember.
 memoria, ae, f., memory ; post hominum memoriam, within the memory of man.
 mens, mentis, f., heart, the reason, thoughts, purpose.
 metuō, tui, tūtum, ere, to fear.
 metus, ūs, m., fear.
 meus, a, um, my, mine.
 minimē, minus, see parum.
 minimus, minor, see parvus.
 misericordia, ae, f., mercy.
 mittō, misi, missum, ere, to send.
 modo, adv., only.

modus, i, m., way, manner ; huius modi, of this kind.
 moenia, ium, n., ramparts, city walls ; a walled town.
 mōlēs, is, f., mass, greatness.
 mōlior, itus sum, iri, to undertake, devise, plot ; to exert oneself.
 mollis e, (soft), mild, easy, wavering.
 mora, ae, f., delay.
 morbus, i, m., disease.
 morior, mortuus sum, moritūrus, mori, to die.
 mors, mortis, f., death.
 mōs, mōris, m., a custom ; (pl.) conduct, behaviour, character.
 moveō, mōvī, mōtum, ēre, to move, to influence.
 multō, āvi, ātum, āre, to punish.
 multus, a, um, many, numerous ; superl. most.
 multum, much ; abl., multō, by much or far, far.
 mūniō, īvi and ii, itum, īre, to guard.
 mūnītus, a, um, P. adj. with compar. and superl. (fortified), secure.
 mūrus, i, m., a wall.
 mūtō, āvi, ātum, āre, to change.
 nam, conj., for.
 nanciscor, nactus and nactus sum, nancisci, to get, obtain.
 nascor, nātus sum, nasci, to be born.
 nātūra, ae, f., nature.
 naufragus, i, m., (a shipwrecked person), a ruined man.
 nē, adv., not, in the phrase ne . . . quidem, not even, ne standing before and quidem after the word or phrase emphasised ; conj., that . . . not, lest ; after verbs, &c., expressing fear, anxiety, lest, that (denoting fear that something will take place).

ne, interrogative enclitic particle; in direct questions, appended to the first or the most important word in the question and implying nothing as to the nature of the answer expected (N.B.—As a rule, it should be left untranslated).

nec and neque, conj. and adv., and not, also not, nor; with enim, for indeed . . . not; with nec (neque), neither . . . nor.

necessarius, ii, m., a relation.

necesse, adj. n., nom. and acc. only, necessary.

nefarius, a, um, wicked, criminal.

neglegō, lexi, lectum, ere, to disregard.

negō, āvi, ātum, āre, to deny.

nēmō, gen. nullius; acc. nemi-nem, c., no man, no one.

nēquitia, ae, f., worthlessness, wickedness.

nesciō, īvi and ii, itum, īre, not to know.

nex, necis, f., murder, slaughter.

nihil, (nothing), adv., in no wise, not at all.

nimis, adv., too.

nimum (acc. n. as adv.), i.q. nimis.

nisi, conj., if not, unless.

nocturnus, a, um, by night.

nōminō, āvi, ātum, āre, to name, call, describe.

nōn, adv., not.

non-dum, adv., not yet.

non-ne, not?, is it not?, in questions expecting an affirmative answer.

non-nullus, some; subst., nōn-nulli, ōrum, m., some persons.

noster, nostra, nostrum, our; subst., nostrī, ōrum, m., our people.

nota, ae, f., a mark, brand, stain.

notō, āvi, ātum, āre, (to mark), to indicate.

novus, a, um, new; res novae, a revolution (political).

nox, noctis, f., night.

nūdus, a, um, (naked), bare.

nullus, a, um, not any, no.

num, adv., in direct questions to which a negative answer is expected; surely not?

numerus, i, m., a number.

numquam, adv., never.

nunc, adv., now, as it is.

nūper, adv., lately.

nuptiae, ārum, f., a marriage.

ō, interj., O! oh!

ob, prep. with acc., on account of, quam ob rem, wherefore.

ob-eō, īvi and ii, itum, īre, go to meet, engage, accomplish; commit (a crime).

obliviscor, oblītus sum, oblivisci, to forget.

obscurē, adv., secretly, ambiguously.

obscurō, āvi, ātum, āre, to darken, hide, cover, cloak.

obscurus, a, um, obscure, unknown, not well known.

obsideō, sēdi, sessum, ēre, to beset, to be on the look out for.

ob-stō, stiti, stātūrus, āre, to oppose.

ob-temperō, āvi, ātum, āre, to obey.

occidō, cīdi, cīsum, ere, to kill.

occupō, āvi, ātum, āre, to take possession of, seize.

oculus, i, m., an eye.

ōdi, ōdisse, ōsūrus, to hate.

odium, ii, n., hatred.

offensus, a, um, P. adj., hateful, odious.

ōmen, minis, n., an omen, prognostic.

omittō, mīsi, missum, ere, to pass over, say nothing.

omnis, e, every, all.

opīnor, ātus sum, ari, *to suppose, believe.*

oportet, uit, ēre, *impers., it behoves, one ought or must.*

opprimō, pressi, pressum, ere, *to weigh down, crush, overwhelm; to put down, overthrow; to surprise.*

optimātēs, ium, m., *the aristocratic party (in politics).*

orbis, is, m. *(a circle); orbis terrae, orbis terrarum, the earth, the world, the Roman empire.*

ordō, dinis, m. *(line, rank), class, order.*

ōs, ōris, n. *(the mouth), the face.*

ostentō, āvi, ātum, āre, *to show.*

ōtiōsus, a, um, *at leisure; unconcerned; easy going.*

ōtium, ii, n., *repose, peace.*

paciscor, pactus sum, pacisci, *to agree upon.*

pactum, i, n., *a compact, agreement; abl., pactō, way, manner.*

parens, entis, c., *a parent.*

pariēs, etis, m., *a wall, party-wall; a house.*

pariō, peperī, partum, paritūrus, ere, *to bring forth, produce; to obtain.*

parō, āvi, ātum, āre, *to prepare, get ready.*

parricida, ae, c., *a foul murderer, assassin.*

parricidium, ii, n., *murder of a father, parents, or kinsman; destruction.*

pars, tis, f., *part, region.*

paticeps, cipis, m., *a partaker.*

parum, adv., *compar. minus, superl. minimē, too little, less.*

parvus, a, um, *compar. minor, neutr. minus, superl. minimus, a, um., little, slight.*

patefaciō, fēci, factum, ere, *to throw open.*

pateō, tui, ēre, *(to lie open), to be manifest.*

pater, tris, m., *a father.*

patientia, ae, f., *patience, endurance.*

pator, passus sum, pati, *to suffer, to acquiesce, permit.*

patria, ae, f., *a fatherland, country.*

paucus, a, um, *few; pauca, ōrum, n., a few words.*

paulisper, adv., *for a little while.*

paulum, i, n., *a little; abl. as adv., paulō, by a little, a little.*

penitus, adv., *deeply.*

per, prep. with acc., *through, by means of.*

percipiō, cēpi, ceptum, ere, *to perceive, comprehend, understand.*

perditus, a, um, *desperate, abandoned, reckless.*

per-ferō, tuli, lātum, ferre *(to bear or carry through), to endure.*

perfringō, frēgi, fractum, ere, *to break through, to infringe, to annul.*

per-fruor, fructus sum, frui, *to enjoy thoroughly.*

pergō, perrexi, perrectum, ere, *to proceed with.*

periclitor, ātus sum, āri, *be in peril, to risk.*

periculum, i, n., *danger.*

per-mittō, mīsi, missum, ere, *to hand over, entrust.*

per-moveō, mōvi, mōtum, ēre, *to move deeply, influence.*

perniciēs, ēi, f., *disaster.*

perniciōsus, a, um, *destructive, dangerous.*

perpetuus, a, um, *continuous, perpetual; in perpetuum for ever.*

persaepe, adv., *very often.*

perspiciō, spexi, spectrum, ere,
to see clearly, to observe care-
fully; to understand, prove.

per-terreō, terrui, territum, ēre,
to frighten, daunt.

pertimescō, timui, ere, to fear
greatly.

pertineō, tinui, ēre, to belong,
refer to.

per-veniō, vēni, ventum, ire, to
come to, reach.

pestis, is, f. (pest), destruction,
curse.

petitiō, ōnis, f., an attack, thrust.

petō, ivi and ii, itum, ere, to
seek; to attack.

pl., plebis.

placeō, ui and placitus sum,
itum, ēre, *impers.*, it pleases
one, it is resolved, decided.

plācō, āvi, ātum, āre, to con-
ciliate, appease.

plānē, adv. entirely, thoroughly.

plebs, plēbis, f., the plebeians,
Commons.

poena, ae, f. punishment, penalty.

polliceor, citus sum, ēri, to
promise.

pontifex, ficis, m., a pontiff,
high-priest.

populus, i, m., the people.

porta, ae, f., a city-gate, gate.

possum, potui, posse, to be able,
have power, can.

post, prep. with acc., after, since.

postea, adv., thereafter, after-
wards.

posteritās, ātis, f., posterity.

postulō, āvi, ātum, āre, to de-
mand, require.

potius, adv., rather.

prae-clārus, a, um, remarkable.

prae-dicō, āvi, ātum, āre, to
proclaim.

prae-dicō, dixi, dictum, ere, to
predict, prophesy.

prae-ferō, tuli, lātum, ferre, to
carry in front, to hold out,
offer.

prae-mittō, misi, missum, ere,
to send forward, despatch in
advance.

praesens, entis, P. adj., pre-
sent.

praesentia, ae, f., presence.

praesidium, ii, n. (a defence),
guard.

praestōlor, ātus sum, āri, to wait
for.

praeter-eō, ivi and ii, itum, ire,
to pass by; to neglect.

praeter-mittō, misi, missum, ere,
to pass over.

praetor, ōris, m., a (Roman)
praetor.

pridem, adv., long since; iam
pridem.

pridiē, adv., on the day before,
with acc.

primō, adv., at first.

princeps, cipis, adj. and subst.,
(foremost), a head, leader;

princeps civitatis, leadingman.

prior, prius, ōris, former;
superl., **primus, a, um, fore-**
most, first; **prior nox, the**
night before last.

privātus, a, um, belonging to an
individual; **privātus, i, m.,**
a private individual or citizen
(one not in office).

probō, āvi, ātum, āre, to ap-
prove of.

prōficiō, fēci, fectum, ere, to
effect, accomplish.

proficiscor, fectus, sum, ficisci,
to set out.

pro-fugiō, fūgi, fugitum, ere, to
flee forth, flee.

prope, adv., nearly almost.

propior, proximus, a, um
(nearer); *superl.*, next; of
time, latest, last, previous;
proxima nocte, last night.

proprius, a, um, peculiar to,
characteristic of, suitable to.

propter, prep. with acc., on
account of.

prō-sequor, cūsus sum, sequi, to follow, escort.

pūblicē, adv., in behalf of the state; on the part of the state.

pūblicus, a, um, belonging to the state, public.

pudor, ōris, m., a sense of shame, shame.

purgō, āvi, ātum, āre, to cleanse.

putō, āvi, ātum, āre, to reckon, to think.

quaesō, īvi, -itum, ere, to ask, beg.
quaestiō, ōnis, f., an investigation; law-court.

quam, adv. In comparisons, how; **quam plurimi**, as many as possible; with comparatives, than.

quamdiū, as long as. Also written **quam diu**.

quamobrem or **quam ob rem**, wherefore.

quamquam, conj., although, and yet.

quantus, a, um, how great.

quārē, adv., wherefore.

quattuor, adj. num., four.

que, enclitic conj., in prose added to the first word of the clause it introduces; and.

querimōnia, ae, f., a complaint.

quī, quae, quod, pron. rel. who, which, what; with indic. when the rel. clause is the representative of an adj. and contains a simple statement; the subj. is used in rel. clauses when the clause implies concession, cause, purpose, or result; *interrog. adj.*, who? which? what?

quīdam, quaedam (adj. and subst.), quoddam, quiddam (subst.), a certain, some; a certain person or thing.

quiescō, ēvi, ētum, ere, to keep quiet, to keep silent.

quis, **quid**, pron. interrog., who? what? **quid**, what? what amount? adv., what? how? why? **quid quod**, what of the fact that?

quis, **quid**, pron. indef., any one, anything, any.

quisquam, quaequam, **quidquam**, or **quicquam**, any one, anybody, anything, one single man.

quisque, quaeque, **quidque** and **adj. quodque**, each, every, everyone; **unus quisque**, each individual.

quisquis, quaequae, **quidquid**, whoever, whosoever, whatever.

quō, adv., to what place, whither.

quod, conj., in that, the fact that, because.

quodsi, adv., but if.

quondam, once, formerly,

quoniam, conj., since.

quoque, adv., also.

quot, adj. pl. indecl., how many.

quotiēs and **quotiens**, adv., how often?

quotiescumque, adv., as often as.

quousque, adv., how long.

rapiō, rapui, raptum, ere, to hurry on, to drag away, to carry away, impel.

ratiō, ōnis, f., an account; method, manner; reason, reflection.

recens, entis, adj., fresh.

recipiō, cēpī, ceptum, ere, to receive, admit.

re-cognoscō, cognōvi, cognitum, ere, to recognise, to review.

re-condō, didi, ditum, ere, to hide; to bury in.

rectā, adv., straight forward.

redundō, āvi, ātum, āre, to overflow, recoil upon.

re-ferō, rettuli, relātum, referre, to bring back, to give back, return; gratiam, to repay, requite; to refer to, bring before, make a motion.
 rēgiē, adv., tyrannically.
 re-levō, āvi, ātum, āre, to lighten, relieve.
 re-linquō, liqui, lictum, ere, to leave.
 reliquus, a, um, left over, remaining.
 re-maneō, mansi, mansum, ēre, to remain behind.
 re-moror, ātus sum, āri, to delay; to grant respite to.
 re-pellō, ppuli, pulsum, ere, to drive back, repel.
 reperiō, pperi, pertum, ire, to find.
 reprimō, pressi, pressum, ere, to hinder, repress, thwart.
 repudiō, āvi, ātum, āre, to reject.
 rēs, rei, f., a thing, affair, event; res publica, the commonwealth, state.
 resideō, sēdi, sessum, ēre, to remain, abide.
 responsum, i, n., an answer, reply.
 re-vocō, āvi, ātum, āre, to call back.
 rogō, āvi, ātum, āre, to ask; aliquem sententiam, to ask one for his opinion; to propose (a bill).
 ruīna, ae, f., a fall, ruin.
 sacer, sacra, sacrum, sacred; subst., sacrum, i, n., a sacred service.
 sacrārium, ii, n., a shrine, a secret chamber.
 saepe, adv., often; saepius, too often.
 sagax, gācis, adj., keen, shrewd.
 salūs, ūtis, f., welfare.
 salūtō, āvi, ātum, āre, to greet, salute; to call upon.
 sanctus, a, um, sacred, venerable.

sanguis, guinis, m., blood.
 satellites, litis, c. (a companion), an accomplice, a minion.
 satis, indecl. subst. and adv., enough.
 satis-faciō, fēci, factum, ere, to give satisfaction, satisfy.
 scelerātē, adv., impiously, wickedly.
 scelerātus, a, um, accursed, wicked, criminal.
 scelus, leris, n., a crime.
 scientia, ae, f., knowledge.
 sē, pron., v. sui.
 sē-cēdō, cessi, cessum, ere, to go away, withdraw.
 sē-cernō, crēvi, crētum, ere, to separate.
 sed, conj., but.
 sēditō, ōnis, f., an insurrection, sedition.
 sē-iungō, iunxi, iunctum, ere, to disjoin.
 sēmen, minis, n., seed, germ.
 semper, adv., always.
 senātus, ūs, m., a Senate; a meeting of the Senate.
 sensus, ūs, m., feeling.
 sententia, ae, f., opinion, decision; a vote.
 sentina, ae, f., bilge-water, dregs, refuse.
 sentiō, sensi, sensum, ire, (to feel), to perceive, observe, to think.
 sequor, secūtus sum, sequi, to follow, to comply with, adopt.
 sermō, ōnis, m., talk.
 sērus, a, um, late; adv., sērō, late; sērius, somewhat too late.
 serviō, iui and ii, itum, ire, to serve, to be of service to.
 servus, i, m., a slave.
 sevērītās, ātis, f., severity.
 sī, conj., if; si minus, if not.
 sic, adv., so, thus.
 sica, ae, f., a dagger.
 sic-ut, adv., just as, as.
 silentium, ii, n., silence.

sileō, ui, ēre, *to be silent, to keep silence about.*
 similis, -e, *like, similar.*
 simul, adv., *at the same time ; simul atque, as soon as.*
 sin, conj., *but if.*
 sine, prep. with abl., *without.*
 singuli, ae, a, num. distr., *single ; in singulos dies, daily.*
 sinō, sivi, situm, ere, *to allow.*
 societās, ātis, f., *society, a company, league.*
 socius, a, adj. and subst., *a companion, an ally, confederate.*
 sodālis, is, m. and f., *a boon-companion.*
 soleō, solitus sum, ēre, *to be accustomed.*
 sōlitūdō, dinis, f., *solitude.*
 solum, adv., *only, merely.*
 somnus, i, m., *sleep.*
 speculator, ātus sum, āri, *to spy upon.*
 spēs, ei, f., *hope.*
 spiritus, ūs, m., *a breath, breeze.*
 sponte, adv., *of one's own accord.*
 Stator, ōris, m., *the Stayer of flight, a name of Jupiter.*
 statuō, tui, tūtum, ere, *to determine, settle.*
 status, ūs, m., *position.*
 stirps, stirpis, f., *stock, root.*
 stō, steti, statum, āre, *to stand, to be stationed.*
 studeō, dui, ēre, *to be eager, aim at.*
 studium, ii, n., *zeal, eagerness, study.*
 stultus, a, um, adj., *foolish.*
 stuprum, i, n., *violation, lewdness.*
 suādeō, suāsi, suāsum, ēre, *to advise, recommend.*
 subsellium, ii, n., *a seat, bench.*
 sui, gen. refl. sing. and pl., *of himself, herself, itself, themselves.*
 sum, fui, esse, *to be, exist, remain.*

superus, a, um, compar. superior, ius, superl. sumprēmus and summus, compar. (higher), former, previous; nox superior, the night before last ; superl. summus, a, um, highest, utmost, greatest, most distinguished ; summa res publica, the general welfare.
 supplicium, ii, n., *punishment.*
 suscipiō, cēpi, ceptum, ere, *to undertake*
 suspectus, a, um, *mistrusted, suspected.*
 suspiciō, ōnis, f., *suspicion.*
 suspicor, ātus sum, āri, *to suspect.*
 sustineō, tinui, tentum, ēre, *to support, endure.*
 suus, a, um, possess. pron., *one's own, his own, her own, its own, their own, his, her, its, their ; masc. pl., sui, ōrum, his friends.*

tabula, ae, f., *writing-tablet ; pl., archives.*
 taceō, tacui, tacitum, ēre, *to be silent.*
 taciturnitās, ātis, f., *silence.*
 tacitus, a, um, *silent.*
 taeter, tra, trum, *foul, dreadful.*
 tam, adv., *so ; non tam . . . quam, not so much . . . as.*
 tamen, adv., *nevertheless.*
 tametsi, conj., *although.*
 tam-quam, adv., *as if.*
 tandem, adv., *at length ; and so tandem aliquando, pray now.*
 tantus, a, um, *so great ; tantī, gen. of price or value ; tanti esse, to be worth while.*
 tectum, i, n., *a roof, house.*
 tēlum, i, n. (a dart), *dagger ; a weapon.*
 tempestās, ātis, f., *a storm, tempest.*
 templum, i, n., *a temple.*

tempus, poris, *n.*, *time, circumstances, emergency.*

tenebrae, ārum, *f.*, *darkness.*

teneō, tenui, tentum, ēre, (to hold), to hold fast, keep, to restrain.

tentō (tempto), āvi, ātum, āre, to attack, assail.

terra, ae, *f.*, *the earth.*

timeō, ui, ēre, to fear.

timor, ōris, *m.*, *fear.*

tollō, sustuli, sublātum, (to lift up), to remove, to make away with.

tot, *num. indecl.*, so many.

totiēs (totiens), *adv.*, so often.

tōtus, a, um, whole, entire.

trans-ferō, transtuli, translātum and trālātum, transferre, to bring across, transfer.

tribūnal, ālis, *n.*, a raised platform for seats of magistrates; a judgment-seat.

tribūnus, i, *m.*, a tribune.

trucidō, āvi, ātum, āre, to slaughter, cut down.

tū, tui, *pers. pron.*, thou, you.

tum, *adv.*, then, at that time.

tumultus, ūs, *m.*, a disturbance.

turpitūdō, dinis, *f.*, baseness, scandal.

tūtō, *adv.*, in safety.

tūtus, a, um, safe.

tuus, a, um, possess. pron., your; tui, ōrum, *m.*, your friends.

ubi, *adv.*, (rel.) in which place, where; interrog., where?

ubi-nam, *adv.*, wherever.

ullus, a, um, any, any one.

umquam, *adv.*, ever.

ūnā, *adv.*, at the same place.

undique, *adv.*, from all sides.

ūniversus, a, um, entire.

ūnus, a, um, one, single, alone;

unus quisque, each one.

urbānus, a, um, of the city.

urbs, urbis, *f.*, a city, the city (of Rome).

usque, *adv.*, right on; quousque, how far.

ūsūra, ae, *f.*, a using, enjoyment.

ut, *adv. and conj.*, how, as; with sic, ita, as, in the same manner as; with subj. in consecutive sentences (expressing consequence or result), that, so that; with subj. in final sentences, that, in order that.

ūtilis, e, useful, expedient.

uti-nam, *adv.*, oh that!

uxor, ōris, *f.*, a wife.

vacuēfaciō, fēci, factum, ere, to make empty, clear.

vāgina, ae, *f.*, a scabbard.

valeō, valui, valitūrus, ēre, to be able.

vastitās, ātis, *f.*, devastation, destruction.

vastō, āvi, ātum, āre, to lay waste, ravage.

vehemens, entis, (eager), vigorous, strong.

vehementer, *adv.*, violently, exceedingly, seriously.

venā, ae, *f.*, a vein.

veneror, ātus sum, āri, to worship.

veniō, vēni, ventum, venīre, to come.

vērē, *adv.*, truly, really.

vereor, ritus sum, ēri, to fear, to respect.

vērō, *adv.*, truly, then, pray, however.

versor, ātus sum, āri, depon., to move about, remain, be engaged in.

vērūm, *adv.*, but in truth, however.

vērū, a, um, true, real, genuine.

vester, tra, trum, your.

vetus, veteris, old, old-standing.

vexātiō, ōnis, *f.*, harassing, ill-treatment.

vexō, āvi, ātum, āre, *to harass.*
 vicēsīmus, a, um, *the twentieth.*
 vidēlicet, adv., (*clearly*); *ironically, of course, to be sure.*
 videō, vidī, visum, ēre, *to see; pass., to be seen, appear, seem.*
 vigilia, ae, f., (*wakefulness*), *the soldiers on the watch, the watch, guard.*
 vigilō, āvi, ātum, āre, *to keep watch.*
 vilis, e, *of little value.*
 vinculum and vinclum, i, n., *a bond, chain.*
 vindico, āvi, ātum, āre, *to claim, to avenge, punish.*
 vir, viri, m., *a man.*
 virtūs, tūtis, f., *excellence, worth, merit.*
 vis, acc. vim, abl. vi; f., *strength, power.*
 viscus, ceris, n., and usu. pl. viscera, um, *the entrails, vitals.*

vita, ae, f., *life.*
 vitium, ii, n., *a fault, a vice.*
 vitō, āvi, ātum, āre, (*to shun*), *avoid, escape.*
 vivō, vixi, victum, ere, *to live, be alive.*
 vivus, a, um, *alive.*
 vix, adv., *with difficulty, hardly; vixdum, scarcely yet, only just.*
 vocō, āvi, ātum, āre, *to call, summon, designate.*
 volō, volui, velle, *to wish.*
 voluntās, ātis, f., *will, wish; desire, inclination.*
 voluptās, ātis, f., *satisfaction, pleasure.*
 vox, vōcis, f., *a voice; a word.*
 vulnerō, āvi, ātum, āre, *to wound.*
 vultus, ūs, m., (*countenance*), *looks.*

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